A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion Education and General news; under the control, of the General Association of California.
It is the organ of no sect or party, and is pledged to the great interests of religion and education, and commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.
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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Thou wilt never Grow Old.

Thou wilt never grow old,
Nor weary, nor sad, in the home of thy birth;
My beautiful lily, thy leaves will unfold
In a clime that is purer and brighter than earth.
O holy and fair, I rejoice thou art there,
In that kingdom of light, with its cities of gold;
Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where
Thou wilt never grow old, sweet—
Never grow old!

I am a pilgrim, with sorrow and sin
Haunting my footsteps wherever I go;
Life is a warfare my title to win:
Well will it be if it end not in woe!
Pray for me, sweet; I am laden with care;
Dark are my garments with mildew and mould;
Thou, my bright angel, art sinless and fair,
And will never grow old, sweet—
Never grow old!

Now, canst thou hear from thy home in the skies,
All the fond words I am whispering to thee?
Dost thou look down on me with the soft eyes
Greeting me oft ere thy spirit was free?
So I believe, though the shadows of time
Hide the bright spirit I yet shall behold:
Thou wilt still love me, and, pleasure sublime,
Thou wilt never grow old, sweet—
Never grow old!

Thus wilt thou be when the pilgrim, grown gray,
Weeps when the vines from the hearthstone are riven;
Faith shall behold thee, as pure as the day
Thou went torn from the earth and transplanted to heaven.
O holy and fair, I rejoice thou art there,
In that kingdom of light, with its cities of gold,
Where the air thrills with angel hosannas, and where
Thou wilt never grow old, sweet—
Never grow old!

—*Christian Treasury.*

OREGON DEPARTMENT.

Rev. George H. Atkinson, D.D., Editor.

All communications intended for this Department, should be directed to Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon, and the responsibility of this portion of the paper, will devolve upon him. We bespeak a cordial cooperation in its behalf.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Evangelical Alliance suggest as the first topic of the "Week of Prayer:" "The duties of Christians to each other as members of the body of Christ." No doubt the prayer of our Lord, that "believers all may be one," fulfills the divine will respecting Christian duty. It underlies all motives and modes of Christian labor. Such a union would, in fact, bring into harmony and sweet accord all Christians, while yet, they might for convenience abide and labor in different organizations. There would be variety, yet so distributed as to produce more comprehension and fullness of testimony for the common Lord and Saviour, as well as better adapted agencies for the advance of his Kingdom.

Such Christian union is attainable especially by prayer. The last act of our Great Teacher before his betrayal was to pray for it, and his example reveals the need and the fitness of prayer for it.

That union, is a deeper power than mere agreements and common confessions of faith. It pertains to the inner life of a man and enlists the elemental forces of his being. Mark the example: "As thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they may be one in us." What unity of interest, of love, of confidence and of aim there were between the Father and the Son! What perfect communion of soul! What profound and wonderful purposes of grace, in the work of Redemption! How the Father gave his only begotten Son to be a sacrifice on the cross, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish! How God in Christ is reconciling the world unto Himself! How the missions of mercy to dying men are moved and favored by the Holy Spirit! And we are to be one in these great plans, these abounding sympathies and amazing sacrifices! How shall our hearts be brought into harmony with such a spirit and such a work? How shall our minds be filled with visions of perishing souls and of the plans of redemption? How shall our love, our faith and our courage be equal to the mighty work! Individuals may be aroused, but how shall the entire company of believers be brought to such a unity?

Our only answer is prayer, prayer. Pray without ceasing. Be importunate. Give Him no rest till he establish and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth.

After the Commission was given them, the disciples spent the days in prayer until the Pentecost and the descent of the Spirit upon them. Thus endowed, they rose as one man to do the will of their risen Lord. It was the Spirit in answer to prayer which brought their souls into full sympathy with Christ in his work of Redemption. The Holy Spirit moved upon the deepest and most controlling elements of their being, and secured their willing and joyful devotion to the one great object, which brought Him into the world. Other men were devoted to their various objects of wealth, fame, learning or power, but these men were from that day of the Spirit's visit, one with the Father and the Son. They illustrated the Psalm: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of the power." The Pentecost was the day of His power, and they were willing, moved by a common impulse, and not many days after "they and other disciples went every where preaching the Word."

The Saviour did not therefore refer to his divine unity with the Father, which would be impossible, but to his unity in the work of salvation. He desired to have all believers look upon a lost world as he did, and to love and labor for the salvation of souls as he had done. He wished them to fairly represent Him and carry out his designs on the earth. In the true spirit of this prayer the Apostle said: "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ; as though God did beseech you by us we pray you in Christ's stead, Be ye reconciled to God."

Such a unity with the Father and the Son is above and beyond all sectarianism. It is more than a profession of faith, and more than sympathy with the fallen. It is a godlike benevolence and consecration; that which has diffused vital Christianity by missions at home and abroad. It belongs not to any churches, as such, by virtue of their purity of doctrine, but it dwells, yea it springs up in the hearts of believers, and it is eminently the result of prayer. He therefore who comes to possess this spirit of the Master, becomes one of that great company of brethren who represent Jesus on earth, who extend his visible Kingdom, and who will at last be welcomed in glory, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." A.

For the Pacific.

Progress of our Race.

It is believed by some that our race, from an original barbarous condition, has been gradually rising, progressing, *developing*, until it has reached a comparatively high state, and that by a similar process it will go on to perfection. It seems far more probable, when we think of the intercourse with God enjoyed by the Patriarchs; when, moreover, we note the superior physical condition, and the sharper, true-working intellect, manifest in the languages of antiquity, that the progress of the race has been *downward*. There have never been in the world's history more degraded beings than we find among the tribes of Africa, also in the midst of Christian communities.

But while the progress of the race has been from perfection to destruction, by a principle of degradation within it—by inbred sin—here has been also a *counter* influence—a principle of elevation and upward progress working in the race, tracing also its history and outer form of development to bring him to perfection and a state even "more secure than it was before he fell."

So that as we contemplate the race we see two principles at work—*sin and grace*. The race presents itself in two *phases*,—a phase of *failure* and a phase of *success*—of progress downward and progress upward, of death through sin, and of life by grace. That as in Adam all died, so in Christ, the second Adam, the *renewed* race might all be made alive. X.

Editorial Visits.

Northwest from Santa Clara, for some twenty-five miles down the Bay, geologically, but up the Bay, geographically, the fine beautifully country is very thinly inhabited, owing to land claims, either unsettled, or, if settled, not offered for sale, except in the case of a small village or two, as Mountain View, and Mayfield, till one comes to Redwood City. Around this place, the lands have been generally sold off into farms from a hundred to six hundred acres each, hence there is need here of a fair town, or center of business for the surrounding inhabitants. In addition to this, the place is the depot for a large redwood lumber trade, connected with the mountains to the west. It is also the shire town of San Mateo county, all contributing to the building of a good-sized town, well-located and improving. The tide flows up a creek through the place, bringing up moderately-sized vessels for lumber, into the very midst of the town, there to be left high and dry, where they can be easily loaded from the wharfs, to go out with the next high water. The varied mountains upon the west, present a magnificent scene, in most gratifying contrast with the pleasing water view, and low flats, upon the east—while away to the north and south, some of the richest, finest farming country appears diversified by plowed grounds, grassy fields, and woods. The Congregationalists have here a good framed church building, with tower and spire, such as every church, except those of great size, ought to have. A convenient conference-room adjoins it, an important addition. Their excellent Bishop seems esteemed by all—well known as one of the Editors of the PACIFIC, Rev. W. C. Bartlett, whose popular and racy "Down-the-Bay-Papers" and miscellaneous writing, are enjoyed by all. The Methodists are putting up another church building, of about the same appearance, which they hope to finish in the spring. The Episcopalians also, hold service in the Court-room, once in two weeks; but we should think all the congregations are small, compared with the whole population of the place. Six miles to the north-west, is a beautiful place for a village, called Belmont, but with only two or three morally enterprising families there now, though, in time, it must become an attractive town. Four miles yet further, is a town called San Mateo, in a most lovely position, with rich, fine, romantic surroundings, the first really good situation, on the railroad, south of San Francisco; well laid out, new, and generally building up. Like Redwood, sheltered by the western mountain-range from the wind and fog of the ocean, it enjoys an admirable climate. Rev. Mr. Warren was their first minister here, and did a good work, attended by the organization of a Congregational church. As he was called to another field, Rev. Mr. Savage was invited as Bishop and Pastor, whose ministrations are most highly appreciated, and efforts are being made for his permanent residence among this people. A lot is secured for a church, but before the putting up of a house of worship, it seems best to continue the meetings in the School-house, and build a good *parsonage*. This can be done,—and we judge the measure most worthy of initiation. We know of only one other Congregational parsonage in the State; and the want of such, is a great embarrassment to people and minister. To rent a suitable house, costs a large portion of the salary, and must all be paid in money—while a parsonage may be built with only a part money, and at some favorable time, when it is not severely felt. Also, in all small places, if a minister purchase a residence for himself, a portion of wicked people are sure to make use of the fact, in a manner disadvantageous to the cause of religion; sometimes one way; sometimes, another, as: "The minister is saddling himself upon us, whether we will or no;" or, "The minister is rich, and preaches for money, for he can buy and build a house yet must have such a salary." There is a direct warfare between true Christianity and the world; and Christian people ought to be wiser and shrewder than the world, to get the advantage of it, and disarm it of every objection. Yet, they are not often so. Let every church earnestly endeavor to put up a good parsonage, and its advantages will be many. The Episcopalians are here putting up a substantial stone church, still, their numbers are not large—the funds, we were told, being mostly furnished by one man. Besides a good Common-school in this place, there is, out of the town (over a mile to the south) a fine, well-constructed Gothic building, put up for the purpose of a permanent Female Seminary of the highest order, in which an excellent school has been conducted, for over two years, under the instruction of Miss Buckmaster, formerly of Marysville, assisted by five other competent teachers. The building is located in the most romantic and lovely position of any school, within our knowledge, in the State; easy accessible by railroad, and yet wholly removed from the least of rough influence.

The great railroad from San Francisco, south, through all the places, is one of incalculable interest to our State. Passing around the Bay, it is, or it is to be, intersected by another, coming down the Bay, on the east side, then to turn eastward through the only break in the Contra Costa range of mountains, through which the track is now nearly completed, except the laying down of the rails. It then passes over the Plains, till, crossing the San Joaquin River, it bends north through the city of Stockton on, over a rich farming region, to Sacramento, there connecting with the great Pacific railway, over the continent, to the Atlantic coast. It is the grandest internal, material improvement projected by any people on earth, and must be of vast benefit to all sections of our country. In less than eight years, we hope, there will be one continuous railroad connection between San Francisco and New York. A nation, however vast, bound by bands of iron, and united by the same principles of freedom and religion, pervaded by the principles of Christian religion, can never be broken in pieces, by foreign or domesticated enemies. S. V.

Church Debts.

Upon whom do they press most heavily? At the annual society meeting of the Elm Place Congregation Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, an announcement that the effort to remove a debt of $29,000. had been successful, was followed by a vote to present to the pastor, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, a gift of $1,000. and to increase his salary from $3,000. to $4,000. for the ensuing year. It is generally the case, we think, that the removal of a debt is speedily followed by an increase of salary. So our question is answered; a church debt presses most heavily upon the pastor: he pays the interest; it costs him annually the difference between what he receives under it, and what he would receive if it were paid. It costs him more; disordered finances are apt to produce more or less of friction; and when friction exists, somebody must be blamed: and what scape-goat so convenient as the minister? Why do not parishes see that a debt draws like a blister? Then when the interest is paid, nothing is gained but the privilege of doing the same thing again in six months or a year, and again, and again; and there stands the debt clamoring, "Give, —Give."

A country official told us that many years ago his county borrowed $6,000. to finish the court-house, and that $9,600. has been paid in interest money, while the debt still stands. Since the full amount must be paid some time—why not pay it now, and stop this exhausting loss of blood?

Brethren,—all commercial, fraternal, and Christian considerations unite at this time, when green-backs will pay debts dollar for dollar, and only debts, in the exhortation,

"*Wipe out your church debt.*"

—*Congregationalist.*

Pioneer Missionary Experience in California.

Rev. E. V. Anthony, now of Santa Cruz, gives the following account of his first missionary experience in Trinity, Cal:

"In the month of June, 1855, I took charge of my first work under the California Annual Conference. My circuit included the whole of Trinity county.

Shortly after my arrival, I learned that there was a town some sixteen miles from Weaverville, where no one had ever been to preach the gospel. It was immediately set down as an appointment for a week day evening, and an early day decided upon for my first visit. * * * * *

On the lonely side of a mountain I met a man with the inevitable miner's pack upon his shoulders, toiling up the difficult ascent in the broiling sun, of whom I inquired the way to Canon City, the name I had generally heard given to the place in Weaverville. He stopped, scratched his head, as if to help his recollection, and after considerable hesitation replied that he did not know of any such place. "Ah," said I, "perhaps you also are a stranger in these parts?" "Not all," was the reply, "on the contrary, I have been mining about ten miles from here for several years." This indeed was passing strange, an important mining village in the country not known to a man who had lived for several years within a few miles of it! Fortunately for my purpose I that moment remembered having heard it called by another name. "I believe," said I, reluctantly, fearing lest my interest should get the better of my sense of propriety, "that I have also heard the place called Jackass Bar." An easy, pleasant smile instantly chased away the marks of perplexity upon his countenance as he exclaimed, "O, I live not far from there. I left that town this morning." Of course I obtained the desired information, and went on my way greatly puzzled to know how a man could live near by, do his business in, and be familiar with a town, and not know the name by which it was called by polite people. * * *

Being weary with my long walk—I was unable to own or hire a horse in those days—I entered the first public house I found. The proprietor, an intelligent, fine-looking young man, who afterwards informed me that he had been a member of the Presbyterian church in other days, stepped behind the counter and asked me if I would take something to drink, which being refused, led to an expression of surprise on his part, and an explanation upon mine. The truth was, he was considered something remarkable who refused a drink at *any time*, and but little less than a prodigy who refused it when weary and warm from a sixteen miles' walk.

The news soon spread that there was a minister in town and would hold services that evening. Several persons interested themselves in securing the most *fitting* house the town contained for the place of meeting. This was finally determined to be a *gambling saloon*, adjoining the hotel already named. I afterward learned that gambling was not the lowest form of vice practiced there. The keeper of this sink-hole of perdition had in other years been a member of a Christian church! * *

As evening drew on, men began to gather about the saloon and hotel. A violin mingled its notes with the discordant voices of men, negotiating games, telling stories, and cursing their Maker. Having sought a less distracting noise in the neighborhood of a waterfall, for a time before service, I waited until nearly all the lingering signs of daylight had disappeared from the west, and then, with trembling of flesh and rapid beating of heart, hastened to the appointed place. As I approached, I could hear the sound of heavy mining boots tramping the loose floor to the music of the violin, and approaching yet nearer, the distracting din was increased by the jingle of glasses and decanters at the bar. It was hard to enter such a place for *any* purpose, but for a young minister, whose first attempt to speak in public was but little more than a year before, to enter that place with the hope of producing a calm, sufficient to be heard, on a to them unpleasant subject, was doubly severe. Fortunately just then the fiddle stopped. Whether a string broke, or the musician found it necessary to "tune up," I cannot say. I have no idea that the prospective meeting was the cause. Improving the occasion, I stepped in, told the proprietor it was time to commence, and without further ceremony, took my stand by the door, and began singing as loud as my lungs would permit—

"The spacious world promiscuous flows;
Enwrapt in fancy's vision,
Allured by sounds, beguiled by shows,
And empty dreams, nor scarcely knows
There is a brighter heaven," etc.

Those in the saloon became quiet, and others hurried in from without; among them were two ladies, who, perhaps, with one other, constituted the only respectable representatives of the other sex in the town. They had resolved to go to 'church' *wherever* it might be held. I dared not pray, lest I should frighten off some of my audience, but immediately announced my text: "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." I never had more marked attention and respect in my life. Services were closed with prayer, and—shall I say it?—the singing of that sacred and soul-stirring doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" and it was really sung in a soul-stirring manner by *fifty* voices, many of whom I have no doubt had in other days lifted up their voices in *heartfelt* worship.

I saw better things afterward in Canon City. Many of those wild boys became sober men. I learned to love and respect them. All the drinking places in the town were closed up a few months afterward, except the one in which I had first held forth. A house was fitted up for religious and temperance meetings, my host became a *temperance* man, if not a Christian. The backslider of the gambling saloon signed the pledge, quit profanity, moved into a retired gulch, and was digging gold the last I knew of him, promising as soon as convenient to return to the States and try to be a *man* again. One backslider from the company afterward became one of my most useful official members, and I hope is still with his face Zionward. I trust when I shall have done trying to preach the gospel up and down this "vale of tears," I shall meet some of those to whom I addressed my first sermon in Canon City."—*Cal. Advocate.*

Breaking Down the Barriers.

To defend the Sabbath is a noble work worthy any man's pride: but a Philadelphia newspaper boasts that it has succeeded in reducing respect for that day. The enterprise is found to pay. The same newspaper proprietor, in Philadelphia, manifests a kindred desire to advance in the same direction, by advocating the repeal of laws and ordinances which support the sanctity of Sunday. The spirit excited by these innovations, among the better class of citizens, cannot be doubted. The disposition with which this warfare against Christian usages and good morals is carried on, can be judged of by the following extract:

"*The People vs. the Proscriptive and Intolerant Clergy,*—Our table is covered with letters and communications from citizens, far and near, representing trades and professions of all kinds, applauding the course of the Press against the unprovoked proscription and unchristian intolerance of some of the clergymen in this city. We learn that a petition has already been started and is being signed by thousands, addressed to our public authorities, asking such legislation as will authorize the use of the city passenger cars on the first day of the week, and also that steps are being taken preparatory to public meetings in support of this important measure. Never have the boasted conservators of public order and the ostentatious exemplars of public morals committed so profound a blunder as when they supposed that they would be supported in attempting to conduct a causeless crusade against an independent journal, and to check and choke down a manly effort to give the toiling masses the same facilities for enjoying a day of rest that are freely afforded to the people elsewhere. We predict that the Press will be sustained, and that the innovation will be so wholesome and unexceptionable as to convince all men, by its results, of the utter uncharitableness of the present pharisaical antagonism."

That must be an indurated conscience that can rest when prosecuting such an unholy work, joining hands with the enemies of Christianity in undermining those institutions which have blessed the world for ages, and have made America illustrious—stoutly defying the so-called "intolerant clergy," and the remonstrance of a people justly sensitive to an invasion of principles, held sacred from the days of our forefathers. We believe that the Sabbath-day is one of the great muniments of our national character; that its observance is of the highest importance to the preservation of free institutions, and the education of men fit for self-government. On this proposition we are ready to take our stand. It is a melancholy fact that during the war a growing neglect of the day has been visible throughout the country, and, most melancholy, that this neglect has been largely caused by the course of some of the churches. The house of worship has been in many cases, transformed into a town hall, for political meetings, and the clergyman has desecrated the pulpit to the purposes of human contests. But the time of reflection and repentance has come, and we now hope to see the old respect for the day again revived among the churches, and the repose, for which the time was ordained, again established as its characteristic feature. But for the present, we are content to rest the argument against the Philadelphia paper, on other grounds than the ordinance of God. If any man chooses to deny the binding authority of the Fourth Commandment, then let him respect the lessons of history, and the manifest teachings of experience. The editors of the Press should be ashamed of the argument on which they rest their case, that "they will be sustained." Doubtless they will make money by their course. So may a man who chooses deliberately a course of fraud in business. So do the robber, the burglar, the thousands of men who do wrong. Success in the line one chooses is no proof of the rightfulness of the choice. Especially is the approbation of the uneducated and unthinking classes no proof of the justice of a moral proposition. It should be far from a subject of boasting, in a public newspaper, that it is advocating the desires of the masses against the settled convictions and long considered doctrines and laws of the Christian and civilized world; and that the masses approve its course.

The Sabbath is unquestionably a barrier in the way of all men who desire to convert our country into a nation ruled by the mob. It is the day for reflection. The day, when the merchant, the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, every one, has opportunity to think, if he will take it. We maintain this proposition, as settled by history and by the experience of men and nations, that the laborer who does not rest on Sunday; the merchant, editor, lawyer, printer, car-driver, railroad manager, who does not rest on Sunday, is not fit for his own work, as fit for the public duty of a citizen, as if he did rest on that day. When the Philadelphia Press, or any other Press, is prepared to dispute this proposition, it will be time for it to boast of success in breaking down the Sabbath institutions of our country. When the Sabbath in America becomes like the Sabbath in Continental Europe, then, let the Press rest assured, America will cease to be fit for self-government. God forbid! that reckless, money-making men, seeking the approbation of the mob, should ever bring us to such a day.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Missionary Statistics.

1. AMERICAN.—The whole number of American Foreign Missionary Societies is sixteen,—having under their care 2,388 agents as missionaries, native preachers, etc, 54,000 church members, 22,000 pupils, and an annual income of $1,100,000 to sustain their operation.

2. BRITISH.—In Great Britain there are twenty missionary societies, employing 6,216 agents as missionaries, etc., and having 185,000 church members, 201,000 scholars, and an annual income of $3,094,000.

3. CONTINENTAL.—On the continent of Europe there are twelve of these societies, of which six are in Germany. They have 811 agents as missionaries, teachers, etc., 79,000 church members, 12,000 scholars, and an income of $267,000.

4. TOTAL.—The whole number of British and continental missionaries is thirty two societies, 7,027 agents or missionaries teachers, etc., 264,000 church members, 213,000 pupils in schools, and an annual income of $3,361,000.

The whole number of Protestant missionary operations in the world, as thus carried on by American, British, and Continental Christians, is 48 societies, 9,418 agents, or missionaries, etc., 518,000 church members, 235,000 pupils in the different schools, and an annual income of $4,481,000.

Contrivances of Ants.

A gentleman in the Island of St. Croix instituted several experiments with reference to ascertaining the truth of what he had often been told, of the ingenuity, and apparent reasonings of the ant of that beautiful island. Having slain a centipede, which had been sent him by a friend, he laid it on the window-stool within his apartment, where, though not a single individual of that mischievous race of vermin had been seen, to his great gratification, in the course of a few hours, one solitary ant suddenly made its appearance through a crevice in the casing, attracted, probably by the odor of the dead body. Shortly after, having surveyed the premises, it disappeared, but speedily returned, with a host of companions, to whom the discovery of a prize had unquestionably been communicated; a more careful survey of the magnitude of the object was evidently instituted; the whole company then disappeared simultaneously through the crack; but an army was put in requisition, for the third appearance was a multitude. Having mounted the carcase, examined minutely its exact position, and satisfied themselves that it was actually bereft of life, and that no danger would be incurred from their premeditated operations, a new and unlooked for series of labors was commenced, bearing such a striking analogy to human reason, as manifested in what is commonly called contrivance, that if there is no intelligence in it—why, the metaphysicians have in reservation an unexplored field of observation. Not being able to move the mass entire, they divided themselves into platoons, and cut the body into portions of about half an inch in length, which was effectually and skilfully done, between a late hour in the afternoon and the following night, and each piece transported to their citadel, through some contiguous aperture, of sufficient diameter to allow the loads to pass. When the observer arose at daylight, every part had been carried away but the head, which was really moving off toward the hole, surrounded by an immense concourse of admiring spectators, probably on the *qui vive*, happy in the delightful anticipation of future feasts and revellings. On further scrutiny, he found that the decapitated head was mounted on the backs of about a dozen bearers, who, like a Roman phalanx, with a testudo upon their shoulders, were marching off, in an orderly manner, towards the same orifice through which all the rest had disappeared.

YOUTH'S.

God made Them All.

God made the sun to shine by day,
The moon to shine by night;
And all the stars that sparkle so,
So very, very bright.

God made this world in which I live,
The sea and all the land;
And every thing that lives and moves,
Is nourished by his hand.

God made the flowers that bud and blow
About my little feet;
He made them look so very fine,
And smell so very sweet.

God made the little birds that sing
On every bush and spray;
Oh, how I wish that I had wings
To fly as well as they!

God made the lambs that skip and run
In yonder mead all day;
Good little lambs, they are so kind,
They never fight, but play.

God gives me life, and food, and clothes,
And friends, and all I need;
I cannot tell you how good He is,
He's very kind indeed.

God bends His ear to all I say,
He hears an infant's praise;
O may He teach my heart to love,
And serve Him all my days.

God lives in heaven, that happy world,
Above the bright blue sky;
O may He take me there to dwell
And praise Him when I die.

A Time to Dance.

"Indeed, I don't see why you should be so opposed. The most religious people attend our balls, and even the Bible says there is 'a time to dance.'"

From the tone in which Isabel finished her sentence, it was plain she thought the last argument conclusive. But her friend only smiled, as she quietly said, "The Bible also says there is 'a time to kill.'"

"Well, and so there is," was the smart rejoinder. "The night our house was attacked by thieves, papa seized his pistols, and if the fellows hadn't run, he would have shot them."

"Yet I don't think your father would take life except under necessity. He would not go out, and in cool blood stab or shoot one of his neighbors, excusing himself under the plea that the Bible affirms there is 'a time to kill.'"

"Of course not!"

"No; neither do I strip my shoulders and bosom, and with a man's arm around my waist, frisk about a ball-room through the dead hours of night, when all nature is asleep, because the Good Book says there is a time to dance."

"But we have accounts of dancing in different places through the Bible."

"Yes; will you please to relate some of them, and their attending circumstances?"

"I really do not remember the particulars."

"I feared so; for they who study God's Word until mind and memory become imbued with its holy teachings, never draw incorrect inferences from it; and by the same rule, a hearty Christian is never an advocate for dancing."

"Oh! Miss Dunbar!"

"I don't speak sensoriously, dear; I speak in all charity when I say so. They who drink of the river of life, who walk in the light of God's countenance, do not seek enjoyment in the midnight dance. But to return to the Bible. The Orientals were a demonstrative people, and habitually made an outward display of their feelings. They rent their clothes, and tore their hair, and cut their flesh in sorrow; and they clapped their hands, shouted aloud, and danced when rejoicing. So in every place where dancing is mentioned in Scripture, it is recorded as an expression of joy. Miriam, followed by the women of Israel, went out 'singing, with timbrels and with dances,' when Pharaoh and his host were overthrown in the Red Sea. Jephthah's daughter went out to meet her father 'with timbrels and with dances,' when he came home after the contest with the Ammonites; and when David returned from the slaughter of the Philistines, the women of Israel went out to meet him and King Saul, 'with singing and dancing, with tabrets, with joy, and with instruments of music.' The men also manifested their joy in this way. They danced around the golden calf in the wilderness; and King David 'danced before the Lord with all his might,' when bringing up the ark to Zion. Such were the occasions, and such the manner of dancing during the Old Testament ages. In and after our Saviour's time, it was not practiced at all; and the only dance mentioned in New Testament history is the one which cost the saintly head of John the Baptist."

There was a long pause. Isabel had received light, and her clear mind opened to its beams.

That day she commenced the study of the Scriptures, with an earnest desire to know for herself the Divine mind upon every point connected with her immortal interests. And, oh! what a mine she opened! What a treasure she found! What beauty, what wealth, what sweetness, what sublimity surrounded the simple truth! How the fair student's mind enlarged, her judgment strengthened, her tastes and views became rarified and exalted, her character elevated! In the school of wisdom she sounded the depth of theological lore; without any teacher than the inspired word, she discovered the glorious plan of redemption, bowed her soul to its renovating influence, and rapidly "grew in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Just three months from the day when the conversation with which we opened took place, Miss Dunbar received an invitation to be present at the public baptism of Isabel; and when they met, the latter clasped the neck of her friend with a loving kiss, joyfully exclaiming:

"Oh! I'm glad I ever knew you. My heart is bounding with happiness. Oh! I know the meaning of the sentence, 'a time to dance.'"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Slate Keeping School.

A cousin of mine in Charlestown, Mass., having passed away, it became proper that I should attend her funeral. It was school afternoon; I did not dismiss the scholars; as they disliked a monitor, I hit upon the following plan of leaving them: I placed in the chair the large, old-fashioned slate, (it had been my father's,) wrote upon it the names of the scholars in the order in which they sat; and arranged the needle-work and reading—for I always had some interesting work read aloud by some elder pupil every afternoon—and then said:—"Now, children, when the clock strikes five, leave your seats orderly, go to my chair, and place by each of your names a unit for good behaviour, and a cross for bad. When I return, I shall anxiously look at the slate, and in the morning when you are assembled, I will read the list aloud, that every thing may be confirmed. But I trust in you." On my return, I visited the school-room, and found but one cross upon the slate; and that where I least expected it, appended to the name of a beautiful, open, bright, brave child, who then promised much to the world—the fact of her having rich parents being her greatest drawback. She was the last child in the school that I should have thought capable of any misconduct. The morning came; the list was read: it proved truthful; but when I came to this name, I said:

"My dear child you must explain. Why is this? What did you do?"

Looking up to me with those soulful eyes, and speaking with a soulful tone, which ever made her an object of sacred interest, she replied:—"I laughed aloud; I laughed more than once—I couldn't help it—because a slate was keeping school."—*Harriet K. Hunt.*

Evil Company.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

"Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his own grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

'Dear father,' said the gentle Eulalie to him one day, when he forbade her in company with her brother to visit the volatile Lucinda, 'you must think us very childish if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it.'

The father took a dead coal from the hearth and reached it to his daughter, saying:

'It will not burn you my child; take it.'

Eulalie did so, and behold her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

'We cannot be too careful in handling coals,' said Eulalie, in vexation.

'Yes truly,' said her father, 'you see my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious.'"

DENOMINATIONAL DECLINE AND PROGRESS IN N. H.—The decline of the Baptists in New Hampshire, is represented to be painful to contemplate. "We have now only 7718 members, though in 1840 we numbered 9555—a decline of 1837 in twenty-five years. Not so with sister denominations. The Congregationalists in 1840 numbered 16,520; in 1864 they reported 19, 863—a gain of 3343. The Methodists in 1840 numbered 9996; this year they report 12 117—a gain of 2121."

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, February 15, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north-east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON,
" GEO. MOOAR,
" W. C. BARTLETT,
" E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Christian Fellowship.

There is nothing like the fellowship of of Christians among any other class of people. On the contrary, not excepting any examples of truest friendship, any ties of nature and kindred, any fraternities bound together by covenant, or sameness of intellectual conviction, there is a spirit quite the reverse of Christian fellowship among men. Mrs. Browning, in her "Drama of Exile," has represented Adam and Eve as bound the more indissolubly together in consequence of their fall from purity. She has thereby done a most unnatural thing. Is it our experience, or a just inference from the history of the world, that sin is a bond of union between the guilty? Is it not true, on the contrary, that sin is a source of separation, not only between God and man, but between man and his brother—*the* source of disharmony in the universe. What is the essence of sin but selfishness—"an involution, a shutting up within ourself." "If we walk in the light," St. John says, that is, if we cease sinning, and walk with open, frank ingenuous hearts, "we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus cleanseth us from all sin." That is the ground of all true fellowship in this world. The cleansing blood of Jesus, by which our hearts are washed, become transfused with light, and are brought into companionship with the children of the light. Hand joins with hand sometimes in the execution of an evil work, but such an association will be misnamed if called a fellowship. The more villainous or horrible a deed may be, the smaller the company who dare trust one another, with reference to it. The savage eagle site solitary on the mountain cliff. The beast of prey desires no company in its lurking places. Judas went forth alone on his hellish mission, and *it was night.* "In the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night," Solomon says, he saw a youth going forth with purposes of sin. Such is the characteristic of all sin." It is dissocial, repellant, solitary. Men who are simply irreligious, guilty of no crime, may find a kind of companionship in one another, but it does not strike its roots very deep into the heart. We call it *good fellowship* because we have no other word to express the precise shade of meaning, but it is a fellowship that touches the social nature at only a few points. One receives such friends only, as it were, in the ante-room of the soul. There are other rooms whose shutters are perpetually closed, whose doors are bolted and barred, and into their seclusion enters no man, but God only. Christian fellowship is a different thing. It keeps back nothing of the heart. There is no room where egoism goes to nurse itself, and seecure its retreat. All are open to the blessed sunlight of love; all are made ready to receive the master, that he may eat the Passover there with his disciples. Look into a meeting of Christian disciples. Here is one telling his experience. See how artless, how simple, how frank he is! He is speaking of himself, but there is no egoism. He tells of his weakness, of his short-comings, his sins, and also of his hopes, his desires, his aspirations. There is no diplomacy; no speech-making; no standing aloof. Eye meets eye and heart touches heart. They come from the forge, the store, the school-room, the professor's chair, but they are with one accord, in one place. They speak the English language with unequalled facility and correctness, but they speak a language that they all understand. There are sometimes thoughtlessness and indiscretion of remark, differences, indirectness and many minor faults, but they are only motes in the sunshine of truth and love. There is no exclusiveness; that little company stretches forth its hands to every lover of its Lord, to every Christian brother, of whatever name, and says: come and eat with us the bread of communion, and drink with us the cup of fellowship, and let there be no strife, for we are brethren." O these little spots of sunshine and of silence, and of Christian love—there is one point where they all meet, as the diverging rays meet in the central orb—*in the heart of it!*

Rev. Isaac Owen, D.D.

This veteran Methodist preacher, and distinguished pioneer, has passed away. The announcement of his death took us by surprise. We knew he was in failing health, but did not suppose he was so near his end. The last time we met him, two or three weeks ago, we were saddened by his altered appearance, so changed from the full-faced man he was a few years ago.

He died at his post. He had come hither as presiding Elder of the District, to hold a quarterly meeting; became worse; and died in a few days—away from home, but not far away. His family and friends were round him. His will was made, his affairs arranged, and everything set in order for his dying. He submitted himself cheerfully to his Maker's will, and commended his departing spirit to his Redeemer and Lord.

His funeral services were held at the Howard-St. M. E. Church, last Monday. A large concourse was present; and addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Simonds, and Rev. Drs. Peck and Thomas.

Dr. Owen was fifty-seven years old. He was a native of Indiana, born in humble circumstances, deficient in early education, and lacked the advantages of the best culture. But he overcame many obstacles, and in native strength of mind, severe application, and long endeavor, he found many compensations.

He crossed the Plains in 1849; and reached Sacramento in October of that year. There he labored nearly a year, with great acceptance, and much success; building up a small church edifice, and a parsonage at once; which were rather roughly handled by the high water of January, 1850.

Ever since the first year of his California life his home has been at Santa Clara; and most of the time he has been a presiding Elder, in one district or another. We have seen him only now and then, meeting him sometimes on a steamboat. He was always friendly and cordial to us; always greeted us heartily; always shook ours with both his hands; and always remembered that we were brother pioneers, and *ante-diluvians.*

Dr. Owen was a man of zeal, earnestness, faith, and prayer; just the style of man wanted everywhere, wanted here more than elsewhere. He was a man of God, and did with his might what he thought he ought to do. He was an ardent Methodist, and still a very good Catholic, but not a Roman Catholic. He was a lover of good people, whatever their denomination, and they reciprocated his regard. He has done as much for his branch of the Christian Church, the last sixteen years, as almost any other man; and a great deal for the common cause. Nor will the work of faith die with him. It will live, and he will live in it, many years; years, perchance, more than can be numbered. We are glad to think that to him dying was gain, and that he has departed to be with Christ.

Paying him this humble tribute of our regard, we bid our old, genial, faithful friend and brother—*farewell!*

We commend to the care of our Heavenly Father those who are most bereaved, and condole with that branch of the Church of Christ which has lost so efficient a helper.

Spiritualism.

Whoever undertakes to write the history of Spiritualism, and does justice to the subject, will furnish the most comprehensive history of human folly that has ever appeared in modern times. In stage parlance, he will chronicle a most successful run, and a most disastrous taking off. Men and women have been players, expert enough in wierd and fantastic tricks to upset the faith, if not the morals of thousands. The greater the folly and the greater the deception, the more attraction there has seeemed to be for stupid, wonder-loving crowds. As a system of jugglery, it is outranked a long way by those which obtain in Japan and the East Indies. As a system of fraud and lying pretension, it probably never had its equal.

One would think that when a clever trickster follows in the wake of some itinerating spiritualist, going through the whole performance of table rapping and tipping—of letter-reading and ghostly communication, leaving nothing undone which the other has essayed to do, and explaining the whole as a clever bit of jugglery, having no relation to supernaturalism, and but little relation to common honesty—that sensible people would drop the whole thing in disgust. And so it often turns out. The Davenport tricks of rope-tying and untying were exposed and shown to be simply knavish. Sothern practiced spiritualism as the amusing diversion of an expert, and exposed the whole system as a sham and a delusion. But there are just as many people in this age as there were in the time of Machiavelli to come within the sweep of his remark. "Mankind are so simple that the deceiver will never want a dupe to let himself be gulled."

It avails little that the dupes were honest in their beliefs; rather so much the worse. One may believe that he has one leg of cork and the other of fungus. Honesty of conviction only becomes the stronger element of insanity. We have seen a man honestly under the delusion that his head was an empty glass globe, waiting to be supplied with a healthy brain; and yet having as much moral and mental soundness as many of the victims of this spiritualistic deception. Indeed, the thing most apparent is the hopeless lapsing of nearly all who have dabbled in circles and seances, and mediumistic performances. It is not the acquisition of a new faith; but the shipwreck of all faith. A full blown spiritualist repudiates the Bible. His later revelation supersedes all others—though there is a wide margin allowed for lying spirits, and it would really seem that they do bother the new disciples over much. It will be hard to find one involved in the meshes of spiritualism who does not quickly disclose an addled mind and mental condition, and is not a prey to moral fancies and fears. It is safe to say, that this last ism has wrought out no beneficial results, to balance in any wise the frightful evils which it has generated. It will have its day, and then pass away, leaving little else than its unholy record of scars upon the world which it had cursed.

Departure of a Minister.

Rev. F. B. Wheeler, who has been supplying the pulpit of the First Congregational church of San Francisco for the greater part of the past year, will leave this coast for his eastern home, on the steamer of the 19th instant.

Mr. Wheeler is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and his speedy return has been urged by the members of his charge in that place. He came out to fill a temporary vacancy at the invitation of the church in this city, as well as incidentally to derive the benefit which so great a change always affords. We welcomed him heartily; and we cannot suffer him to go from us with other than sincere regret. We have been so pressed by multifarious and increasing labors, as not to have had opportunity to meet him as often as we wished. Mr. Wheeler has filled the office of acting pastor to the great acceptance of the church and congregation, and will carry with him the assurance of many warm and lasting friendships. The church to which he has been ministering, has been at no time since the departure of their former pastor, more prosperous than now. We have been cognizant of the great personal bereavement which overtook him in the midst of his labors, and of the peculiar trials of that event; and have been also witnesses that with sustaining grace, he has filled up the measure of duty and obligation with a patient steadfastness, remaining faithful at his post until the best interests of his temporary charge had been fully secured.

Mr. Wheeler needs no assurance from us that were he to consent to remain on this coast, wide fields of usefulness would be open to him on every hand. We wish him a safe return and many years of efficient labor for Christ.

The Spurgeons.

A clerical correspondent of the *Independent* gives an interesting account of Mr. Spurgeon. He states the following as the natural elements of that power, which fills the Tabernacle with seven thousand people, and gathers a church of three thousand members: His voice is full, rich, satisfying; he is big in person; He is fluent, having a genuine gift of swift, never-failing, well-chosen speech; he puts all, he says, in a practical, business-like way, and he creates the impression that he is irresistibly in earnest to do his hearers good. The Spurgeon has a brother James. Charles is the workingman and James the gentleman. James does not preach to a crowd. His church seats 1,200, but was attended by 120 persons on the evening this correspondent heard him. He is literary in his tastes, and does good service in writing for Charles' magazine, *The Sword and Trowel.* This correspondent thinks that Spurgeonism tends to become a new denomination. It is spreading its influence in England. Spurgeonite preachers are about as closely connected with Spurgeon as the Wesleyan preachers used to be with Wesley. His "College" constantly multiplies the number of these. We read not long ago, a short account of the father and grandfather of the Spurgeons. The father, John, was the pastor of the Congregational church in Cranbrook, England. The grandfather, himself the son of godly parents, was pastor of a church of the same order in Stambourne, and died in February, 1864, at the age of eighty-seven. The Spurgeon history would seem to illustrate the benefit, and justify the practice of household Baptism, albeit the younger members of the family have ceased to observe it, or to count it sacred.

The Law of the Kingdom Inverted.

Our Lord's rule as respects human life, is, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things,"—food, drink, clothing and the like—"shall be added unto you. Your Heavenly Father knoweth ye have need of these things." The prevailing California reading is exactly the reverse. Seek ye first, food, drink, clothing, gain, pleasure, and all these things—righteousness, forgiveness, eternal life—shall be added unto you. Your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things! That is, seek the lower good, and that includes the highest good. Aim low, and you will shoot high! Hundreds of people have no hopes of Heaven, except those which rest on such an inverted pyramid as this. These views are to be sure, sufficiently liberal, but they make larger drafts on credulity than evangelical religion does on faith.

For the Pacific.

The San Francisco Sunday School Union.

This Association, which has been in active operation for more than ten years, will hold its quarterly meeting in Calvary Presbyterian Church on Sabbath evening next, February 18th, addresses by Revds. Francis B. Wheeler, and Dr. H. M. Scudder. This will be the last public address by the Rev. F. B. Wheeler, before leaving this city on the following day to resume his charge with his church in Poughkeepsie, after having efficiently supplied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of this city since April last. The First Congregational, First Presbyterian, and Howard Presbyterian Churches will close their houses on that evening, and unite with the Calvary Church in this meeting, which is expected to be one of peculiar interest. The meetings of the "Sabbath School Teacher's Institutes," and "Sabbath School Unions," in the principal cities of the Eastern States, are noticed in their public journals, as among their most important and enthusiastic meetings, commanding the attention of their best and most influential men; and certainly there is no community in our country, where the practical results of these meetings will be of more advantage, properly conducted and attended, than in our own city. The apathy existing among Christians of every denomination in our community with regard to the Sabbath School interests of this Pacific slope, is truly astounding. When we notice what a righteous indignation is awakened in the community at large, when one of our legislators unwisely *points his finger even* at our common school system; compare the importance of the two systems of education, the one temporal and minor, the other eternal, and *therefore the more vital.* Turn your eyes back upon the last twenty-five years, and behold the grand achievement in improving our common school system from the days of the old red school house, with plank benches, to that of the present, in our approved Lincoln School House, so worthy of its name; and then look upon our Sabbath Schools, and what has been done for them in comparison? Nothing, except the introduction of excellent music. Christian brethren of San Francisco, these things ought not to be, when we consider the peculiar attractions Satan is putting forth for the destruction of the thirty thousand youth in this to be the third city of our American Union. Therefore, if for self-protection only, let us give all encouragement in behalf of Sunday Schools.

To those who may not be familiar with the objects of this Sabbath School Union, we quote the following from the 2d Article of its constitution: "The objects of this Union shall be to encourage and assist all who shall be engaged in the Superintendence or instruction of Sabbath Schools, to improve the method of teaching; to bring within the influence and benefits of Sabbath instruction, all the children and youth within the limits of the city; to encourage and stimulate each other in the moral and religious instruction of the young, and to enlist the sympathies and secure the counsels and labors of Christians of every denomination in these benevolent undertakings. The requirement for admission into the Union is as follows, from Article 3d, of the constitution: "Schools under the management of members of any evangelical denomination, may join the Union by signifying their desire to the Secretary, and being accepted by the Union." Article 4. The President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Superintendents of schools represented in the Union, shall constitute a board of Managers for conducting the affairs of the Society."

Monthly meetings of the "Teacher's Institute," are held on the 1st Thursday evening of each month, when reports from each school are to be given, and discussions held, on the best manner of conducting Sunday Schools. The quarterly meetings are designed for grand gatherings of the children with their parents and the friends of the Sabbath School cause, at which public addresses, appropriate to the occasion, are delivered, which, together with the music from the happy voices of the children, furnish an occasion of interest worthy the attention of any and all, of whatsoever rank and condition.

S. P.

Dr. Hedge's Reason in Religion.

This is a significant book. It has been greeted by the liberal press as one of the most remarkable publications in theology, of late years. It has been thought that it would have its mark on the age, leading off and defining a religious school or movement. And it has many characteristics of a taking book. It is smartly written. It has beautiful paragraphs, brilliant points. It asserts its position roundly and dogmatically, as with final authority, and leaving no further questions to perplex the inquirer.

But after a careful reading of it, there are several things which lead me to doubt whether its influence will not be both transient and unimportant.

1. Its position rests on no authority. The book betrays an intense egotism. It is the reflection of an individual religious consciousness, somewhat fanciful and whimsical at that. There is no clear and luminous intuition of spiritual truth, the very enunciation of which comes with self-evidencing light, and the authority of inspiration to the reader; nor is there any reference to the authority of Scripture. The book rises like an unsubstantial and baseless mirage, and the reader feels all the while, that it rests simply in the internal peculiarities and speculations of the writer. Its words are, consequently, thin and weak, lean human words, having neither the ring and majesty of fresh intuition, nor the matchless weight of being a legitimate offspring and heir of the Bible.

2. The book has no leading idea or unity. It is not developed from a germ or root; but from many germs or roots. The impression it makes is like that of a skyrocket after its explosion—the bright spangles all flying in different directions. There is no great grasp of a ruling mind on our train of thoughts,—in this respect so unlike Dr. Bushnell's "Nature and the Supernatural." When you read it, you think of a man who starts and runs in one direction, with all his might, and then turns and runs another way, as if to show his speed and grace; and, in the end, you become weary of watching him, and, don't care what becomes of him.

3. The book attempts an impossibility, to satisfy a scriptural faith and an unscriptural reason. It tries to maintain a Christianity without the exact and authoritative support of Scripture, by some vague appeal to an inborn and spiritually developed Christian consciousness. The writer seems afraid of the Bible, and thinks he must love Christianity without any such alliance. He hands you the water of salvation in a skimmer, and only a little of the foam reaches your lips. While a large part of spiritual truth thus eludes him, his method is scarcely more acceptable to reason; for he interpolates into his system many elements which reason never could authenticate, if it could more than suggest. Consequently, his positions are satisfactory neither to faith nor reason, but are a jargon which both repudiate. Now, he seems on the one side of the one, now, of the other; and he often contradicts himself in the swift zig-zags from the one to the other.

4. There are novelties of speculation, which creep into the book, showing the region of fancy rather than insight, out of which he writes. Here is a statement of fact, which is asserted as if it were now settled. "Devils," if any such things exist, "are sinless. Possessing no higher-self, they experience no internal discord, no self-alienation, but accept and rejoice in their evil as their normal state." He teaches, that "animal souls are not annihilated, but survive, with unknown conditions, the dissolution of the bodily frame." On the other hand, he conjectures that the human soul, in some cases of extreme deprivation or limitation, "may not be liable to recover itself from the mortal shock, and to take up again the conscious life which it had in the flesh."

5. There are also, narrow, uncritical, and partisan statements and flings in the book, which are damaging to any permanent reputation or influence, and unworthy of a preacher or scholar, and much more a theological professor. He says, that Jonathan Edwards, who carried out the doctrine of predestination to its last results, "frankly admits, that the doctrine makes God the author of sin," while Edwards expressly repudiates it. He says, again, that the doctrine of the resurrection "survives only in the creed of Christendom, not in its thought. He "fancies," that if the orthodox doctrine of future punishment be true, the greater and "better" part of the Christian world, will be irrevocably doomed. He revives the old charge, that there is an essential disagreement in the way of justification taught by the Apostles Paul and James. And he calls Paul to account for making a great blunder in the matter of election. He quotes the Apostle: "Hath not the Father power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel to honor and another to dishonor?" and replies:—"True, O Paul! Nevertheless, the question is not of power, but of right!!"

These are some of the reasons which lead me to think, that the book, with the abundance of fine writing and beautiful sentiment in it, some just and noble speculation, and not a little religious truth, is yet destined to belong to the ephemeral class. There are attractions enough to it, were it not for these damaging adjuncts, or rather radical defects and flaws, to make it a work of permanent value. But no worth can support such deficiencies and vices. Even the evangelical elements are supported on unevangelical grounds. The writer seems to think, it would be a great calamity if he should have his views hold any recognized connection with Holy Scripture.

D.

Sacramento Correspondence.

The Senate is wisely deliberating on the Eight Hour Law, and has referred it to a special committee of five. The House bill for the completion of the State Capitol, introduced by Hansbrow, adds ten cents to the present five cents tax on each $100 of taxable property. This will give about $250,000 a year, till the Capitol is completed. It is probable that this will become a law, and save the present generation from the reflection that it is constructing a grand edifice simply for the benefit of posterity, or the more unpleasant spectacle of seeing the first part of the work wasting away with age about as fast as the modern portion progresses. There is, however, some opposition to an increase of ten cents on each $100, and the amount may be only five cents. The House favored this on Thursday by a vote of thirty-six to thirty.

While the friends of the speedy completion of the Capitol in Sacramento, however, were not quite unanimous about the rate of the progress, and while the rivers about the city are high and broad, and the mud in the city deep, it was thought to be a favorable moment for the introduction of the following resolution by Senator Hardy:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Committee on Public Buildings of the two Houses be, and are hereby instructed, to examine into, and at an early day report upon the advisability and economy of donating the Capitol building and whatever other buildings in the city of Sacramento the State has an interest in, to said city, and into the advisability of removing the Capitol to some other locality.

After several short speeches and attempts to have the subject receive a serious consideration, it was postponed to the 7th of April—beyond the time appointed by the constitution, for the close of the session—by a vote of twenty-two to fourteen. The Senate is not willing to regard the location of the State Capitol any longer an open question.

The House has passed an Act to establish a paid Fire Department in San Francisco. This will be the initiation of a great reform. Paid firemen, with steam fire engines, will add greatly to the quiet of our cities, and free us in great part, during great conflagrations, in themselves sufficiently appalling, from simultaneous outbreaks of human passion, rowdyism, and violence, making the moral spectacle scarcely less heart-rending than the physical one. Such a measure will, in the end, be a great saving in dollars and cents, to a large city, not only in the greater efficiency of the Fire Department, but also in drying up at the source, many of the secret waste pipes of public thrift.

The Committee appointed by the House to investigate the causes of the *Yosemite* explosion, made a unanimous report on Saturday, through their chairman, Mr. Eager, from which I make extracts. The committee, it will be seen, is disposed to adopt the theory of Wiard, of New York, and published in the *Commercial Advertiser*, on the 3d of November last. This theory is, that "Explosions are not due, first, to the direct pressure of steam, nor, second, to the decomposition of steam, giving it the quality and character of an explosive gas; nor third, to the overheating of the boiler plates; nor fourth, to the increased pressure of steam from injecting water upon heated plates after the water has been low for a previous time; nor fifth, to the projection of a large amount of "solid water" with momentum against the shell of the boiler, when the pressure is received suddenly from the surface; nor, sixth. to the mysterious action of electricity; nor, seventh, to a new, sudden increase of steam, from the overheating of steam plates and stays, upon the surplus heat being communicated to the water; but to the unequal expansion of the boiler plates between the parts above and below the surface of the water at the time of the explosion, which surface might be at the ordinary water line, or lower when the water was foaming."

"What was advanced at that time as a theory has since been confirmed by experiments on board the Hudson river steamer St. John, and Wiard concludes that the certain effect of such expansion and contraction in iron plates is to permanently weaken them, and such is the unanimous opinion of your Committee, after hearing the evidence of experts before them.

"In regard to testing boilers by hydrostatic pressure, Mr. Wiard says; When the cold water test is applied, the sheet is in a state of initial rest, and its whole strength resists the pressure of cold water from within the boiler. Thus, he remarks, it is easy to see why this boiler (St. John's) withstood the Inspector's pressure of fifty-four pounds, and afterward gave way to the elastic pressure of steam at twenty-eight pounds. The water test does not provide against unequal expansion. Mr. Wiard further asserts that a remedy is possible and practicable; and that instead of charging boiler makers with fraud and want of skill, and Inspectors, engineers and firemen with carelessness or inefficiency, the remedy should be applied, viz. Equalizing the temperature throughout the boiler, which corrects the whole difficulty and avoids the danger."

"Unless the theory of Mr. Wiard is correct, the only conclusion to which your Committee can arrive touching the explosion of the Yosemite, is that the explosion of the Yosemite, with all its attendant misery, is owing to some cause in nature by reason of some chemical action which is yet hidden from us, for we find that the company and the officers of the boat are free from blame, and that every precaution has been used by both to guarantee to travelers the most ample security to life and limb."

The report concludes with exonerating the company and officers of the boat.

Both Houses adjourned over till Tuesday, in honor of Lincoln's birth day.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 12, 1866.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

THE COLLEGE FAST.—The day of Special Prayer for Colleges and Literary Institutions, occurs this year on the first day of March. At a meeting of officers, delegates from a number of the New England Colleges, held in Providence, in October last, it was decided to recommend to the churches and colleges, that the first Thursday succeeding the 22d day of February, should be observed hereafter as the day of prayer for Colleges. If this change is made, the day will still be the last Thursday of February, except in the few cases in which the 22d is the last Thursday; and then it will fall on the first day of March.

THE FOREFATHERS COLLECTION.—It was reported at a meeting of the Am. Congregational Union, early in January, that about one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars has been collected by about one thousand churches, leaving about eighteen hundred churches unreported, or not having participated as yet. A large Committee was appointed to secure, if possible, a response from all the churches. Such a response would easily complete the sum proposed. We think only three of the twenty-nine California churches have failed to send a contribution. We should be glad to have it to say, that the California churches carry the banner as to the unanimity with which they have taken part in this movement. It was a noble collection, even were this the final report of it.

—Rev. W. C. Pond has received a unanimous call from the Congregational church in Petaluma.

—Rev. C. H. Pope, of Grass Valley, has been invited to the pastorate of the Congregational church in that thriving place.

—Twenty-five dollars has been received from the church in Grass Valley for the Forefather's fund. This makes $830 80 received from our Churches in coin, or about $1,170 in currency.

—A lot has been bought for the Mariner's church in this city. It is situated on the Northeast corner of Sacramento and Drum streets, and cost $10,000. It is intended to build a church edifice as soon as may be.

—A meeting of the Presbytery of Oregon was held in Albany, January 16th and 17th, in the Congregational Church. Rev. Wm. Monteith was received as a member of the Presbytery, and assigned to Salem and Pleasant Grove. Rev. R. Robe was assigned to Brownsville and vicinity, and Rev. J. A. Hanna to Rogue River Valley. A committee was appointed to select a location for an institute of learning, and to receive propositions from the various points within the bounds of the Presbytery.

—President Wythe, of Willamette University, writes to the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, that it is thought to be quite practicable to establish the Pacific Biblical Institute at Salem if there can be a true Methodistic sympathy and co-operation on the part of the California and Nevada Conferences. It is proposed that the brethren of these two conferences raise enough to endow one professorship; say $20,000. In this case, the Oregon Conference will endow a second, and the Willamette University a third, in addition to furnishing the ground and a convenient building for the purpose. The President thinks it is no farther for the California boys to go to Oregon, than for the Oregon boys to go to California.

The membership of the church of the United Brethren on this coast, is 1,269. Their increase, during the past year, was 500; the net increase, 244.

—The vestry of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, in Marysville, has given an unanimous call to Rev. A. A. McAllister, assistant minister of Grace Church, in Sacramento, to become the rector of that church." He has accepted.

—Rev. Mr. Thurston, son of the veteran missionary at the Islands, having completed his theological education at the East, is on his way to take part in the good work of the father's field.

—Rev. J. S. Zelie, formerly of Mokelumne Hill, Santa Cruz and Redwood, has enjoyed a continuous religious inserest in the church at Princeton, Mass., now under his care. During the past year, thirty have made a profession of faith.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

NEW HOUSES OF WORSHIP are projected by the church in Mears, Mich., and Grand Rapids..... The Edwards Church, Northampton, Mass., propose to build..... The Deerfield, Mass., united Churches are repairing at an expense of $3,000..... The church in Montpelier, Vt., are about to build on the old site..... The Church Edifice at Brewer, Me., has been thouroughly repaired.

Rev. Mr. Spalding, of the North Church, Hartford, Ct., received a gift of $1,000 from his people during the holidays..... Rev. Dr. Blodgett, Pawtucket, R. I., $500..... Rev. Mr. Rowland, Bangor, Me., $400..... Rev. S. Byington, Stoneham, Mass., the same sum.

—Rev. Henry M. Dexter, who has been one of the editors of the *Boston Congregationalist* for fourteen years and editor-in-chief for the last ten years, retires from his editorial chair which he has filled with signal ability and tact.

Presbyterian.

SCOTCH ITEMS.—Peter Bayne, the well known essayist, having written a Broad Church view of Ecclesiastical Matters, has been obliged to retire from the Editorship of the London and Edinburgh *Weekly Review*..... Dr. Norman Mc Leod has pronounced the fourth commandment not binding: and Dr. Tulloch has assailed the Westminster confession of faith, and Dr. Lee is moving for a liturgy; all these men are leaders in the Kirk of Scotland.

REVIVALS.—At Elmira, N. Y., a work is going on with great and increasing power. Over three hundred rise in some meetings for prayer, and the number of conversions among young men is truly wonderful. ..... A good work has been going on in the Mt. Carmel Church. Two persons were received on certificate, and fourteen on profession of faith in Christ..... The religious interest in the Fourth Church, Washington, Rev. J. C. Smith, D. D., pastor, still continues. Already more than fifty have applied for admission to the church, and many more have been hopefully converted. ..... Forty five were added to Chanceford Church (Penn.) at the last communion, and a large number more were reserved for the next communion occasion. In the Bellevue congregation, thirty are named as the hopeful subjects of a work of grace..... In the Church at Lancaster, twenty-seven were admitted, on examination, to the communion, and others purpose to confess Christ before men..... 48 persons were added to the church at Coatesville, part of the fruits of a revival in the church.

MINES AND MINING.

MINES SHOULD BE FREE.—We follow up our claim for free speech, free schools, free soil, and free men, with a plea for free mines. Indeed, it illustrates the value of freedom in those other respects,—and shows how Democracy trains up a nation of unconscious statesmen,—to see that the principles of legislation respecting our mines, upon which the earliest codes in California were framed, are just the principles for which we still contend. By bitter experience we have learned how little improved they are, by any sort of professional or judicial tinkering. Our earliest miners saw, as if instinctively, that the only *just* title any one could have to a mine of precious metals, must come by right of possession or occupancy. Any other title is oppressive in its effects; and, tested by first principles, is fraudulent. The hold which the English nobility have on square miles of hunting lands,—kept sacred to barrenness, that deers, and foxes, and hares may range there and be hunted down, while thousands upon thousands of English children are pinched and starving, for lack of the bread those lands would yield,—we know how fully it is sustained by law, and how far back the titles can be traced in the State records, or the family traditions, and yet we say, it is *wrong*, a fraud on the people, a virtual contradiction of the original title-deed which came from the Creator himself. Just so, any title which enables me to hold unoccupied placers of gold-bearing gravel, or veins of gold or silver ore,—not working them myself, nor allowing others to do so,—contradicts first principles, and is inherently wrong. The only just title one can have to these, is that of actual possession and occupancy. And our earliest pioneers acting upon that principle, framed mining regulations, roughly drafted doubtless, and contradicting legal traditions at many points, yet serving the purposes both of justice and expediency far better than any of the artistic substitutes which have come to us from the halls of Congress, or the decision of the Courts.

It is scarcely possible, however, in the increasing complication of mining, with other and even distant interests, that those old regulations and decisions of "miners' meeting" should long be recognized as law. But it is desirable and even indispensable, that the laws to be passed, recognize and enthrone their basis principle. Within certain limits, let any man hold so much mining ground as he will actually work. Let the discoverer of placers or of veins have an extra allowance as the reward of discovery. Let it be easy for men to abandon claims. If they stop work, then, after a brief period, let the claims be open to the occupancy of others; and, in questions of abandonment, let the burden of proof fall heavily on non-workers. Let the law be limited in its application to placers which cannot be worked at once for lack of water, or for other causes; but, let its whole spirit and intent be, to encourage the prospector and sustain the real workers, and shut out, as far as possible, all monopolies and all restrictions upon the most rapid development of mines.

This, we understand to have been the voice of the Miners' Conventions, held in this State, and in Colorado. Legislation on this principle will help the whole country. Attempts at legislation on any other principle, will be quixotic, unjust, cruel even, and hurtful not in the mining regions alone, but to the whole land.

CEMENT-CRUSHING.—We have before alluded to experiments in this mode of working the hard cement. We see that in Placer county as well as Nevada and Amador, it is being extensively tried. At Sarahsville a mill has been at work over a year, and "the plan has been found to succeed well." Ten stamps reduce from thirty to forty tons of cement in twenty-four hours.

TRINITY COUNTY. The Weaverville *Journal* expresses what we have long believed to be true of this large county. "Only a short time since some miners discovered a claim opposite Junction City, which pays from fifty dollars to eighty dollars a day. And how was the claim found? Simply by disregarding the advice of "old miners," and working faithfully to open a claim which had been deserted by men who did not possess the same energy and perseverance. We do not hesitate to affirm, that this county offers hundreds of just such op-

portunities, if we had the right kind of population and enough of it to develop them. A county as large as the State of Massachusetts, every foot of which is more or less auriferous, with untold wealth in quartz, yet with not a single mill, or even arastra, and occupied by some twelve hundred miners."

SIERRA.—Seven men, drifting four days, cleaned up forty ounces of gold from the French claims near Howard Flat. One nugget was valued at eighty-one dollars The Sierra Company's claim, at Cold Ravine, is yielding, with considerable regularity, about six thousand dollars for each four weeks' run. The Masonic, at Wet Ravine, had over two hundred ounces for one week's work, in January. The quartz around Alleghany is paying well, and promising great things. A rich ledge of quartz has been discovered at Sailors' Ravine near Downieville.

SUMMIT CITY.—The Enterprise is down more than one hundred feet, and finds the rock richer than ever. A crushing from the Indian Boy, yielded eighty-three dollars per ton. The California Mill is running upon rock from the Knickerbocker.

THE RESTLESS MINER.—"It is strange how the passion for finding new diggings will fasten on a man who once allows himself to sit in front of a frying pan and a bundle of blankets, on the ridge-pole of a sore-backed horse. With plenty of very excellent ledges already exposed at their doors, these prospectors keep up their pursuits as if it were a mania; as with many it seems really to be."—*Humboldt Register.*

Local News.

A private dispatch received in San Francisco, says the United States Supreme Court has decided all the champagne cases in favor of the Government. The amount involved is stated at about $250,000.

—This terrible disease, says the Mendocino *Democrat* of the 2d, appears to be raging in our midst like an epidemic. So much sickness has never before been witnessed in this section.

—One firm in Stockton, says the *Independent*, shipped 4,000 cords of wood, for fuel, to San Francisco, during the last year, at an average price of $5 50 per cord, making in all $22,000. Over half this amount came from the San Joaquin river, and is esteemed by far the best quality of wood brought to this market, except a small quantity of live oak brought from the lands bordering on the Mokelumne river. The price of San Joaquin wood varies from $5 50 per cord in summer to $6 50 in winter; and Calaveras wood from $4 75 in summer to $5 50 in the winter season. The price of evergreen oak varies from $6 to $7 per cord.

—The Montana fever rages quite fiercely in Virginia City, Nevada. The *Union* says:

Letters from Montana, received in this city, speak most encouragingly of the mines, both quartz and placer. Gentlemen who have lately arrived from Montana say that there is just as good a chance in that region for miners and prospectors as there ever has been; and that the country cannot be fully prospected next season, no matter how many miners may go there. Besides, the rich placer diggings found upon the creeks and gulches, and in the flats, there are an abundance of rich veins of gold-bearing quartz. As yet, not much has been done with the quartz in the new districts, the first settlers being better satisfied to work the placer mines; which, where they pay at all, yield from an ounce to three ounces per day to the hand.

—The Auburn *Stars and Stripes* of February 7th relates the following:

S. T. Leet, while driving from Colfax to this place on Monday evening of last week, was stopped by a highwayman, who relieved him of $42 50. He declined to give up his watch, on the ground that it was the gift of a deceased friend, and the robber was too much of a gentleman to insist upon it under the circumstances.

—The Los Angeles *News* says twelve barrels of petroleum passed through that city on the 28th ult., en route for San Pedro, for shipment to San Francisco. The oil was from the Pico springs of the San Fernando district, in Los Angeles county.

—William T. Coleman, once head man of the Vigilance Committee, the same that broke up the Democratic party of California by transporting many of its San Francisco leaders and wire-pullers, is now spoken of as the next candidate of that party for Governor of that State. Time works wonderful changes.

—The steamer *Visalia* met with an accident near Rio Vista, on Saturday night, February 3d, which caused her to sink. A heavy gale of wind caused her to collide with a schooner, which tore away a plank from her hull, and she filled rapidly, allowing only time to run her ashore a short distance below the wreck of the *Nevada*. This is the fourth steamer sunk near Rio Vista in the last two years.

—A mountain of salt has been discovered about thirty-five miles west of Austin, Reese River. A shaft sunk in the eminence tapped a fine body of saline water, clear as crystal, which yielded sixty per cent. of pure salt.

—It is said that an English company have taken the contract to build the railroad from Shingle Springs in this State to Carson and Virginia cities, Nevada.

—According to a dispatch in the Gold Hill *News*, a party of San Francisco capitalists, including the Pacific Insurance Company, have consented to take two hundred thousand dollars of Nevada State bonds.

—The Sub-Treasurer shipped during the month of January just passed, the sum of $1,000,000 in gold on the Panama steamer to the East.

—The Jury in the case of the *White Swallow* mutiny, after remaining out fourteen hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. On first retiring, they stood six for conviction and six for acquittal; but starvation finally overcame the six who were bent on punishing the abused sailors.

—The *California Farmer* says that the salmon berry shrub, offered for sale in the markets, is worthless—the fruit being acid, sour and unhealthy.

—There are three paper mills in the State, viz., two at Santa Cruz and one in Marin county—and all making money rapidly. Another mill is projected in Santa Cruz county.

—We learn from the *Washington Standard* through the Vancouver *Register* that a dispatch has been received at Seattle announcing that "Mercer's girls sailed from New York on the 27th of last month."

—The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* says "there are indications that Oregon will take away all the travel from this State (via Salt Lake) to Montana."

—Parties at San Francisco are negotiating for the chartering of the propeller steamer *Montana* to carry passengers to the Barbacoas mines for about $100 each.

—Mr. McLeran, whose oil well at Lexington we noticed last week, has just returned from San Francisco with all necessary pumping arrangements for bringing the well into immediate use. The pump will be in operation in about a fortnight. The yield of oil will not be less than five barrels per day, and perhaps will run as high as seven or eight.

—The San Mateo *Gazette* gives the following statistics of the posts, shingles, firewood and sawn lumber exported from Redwood City in 1865, viz:

Lumber, 3,145,836 feet; posts, 50,000; shingles, 17,597,000; wood, 4,258 cords. The lumber, at $20 per thousand, would amount to $629,167 20; the posts, at $13 per hundred, would amount to $51,500; the shingles, at $3 per thousand, to $52,791; the wood, at $6 per cord, to $25,448—which in the aggregate amounts to the sum of $758,906 20. In addition to the above, there is still a large quantity of material lying upon the wharves awaiting transportation. There has also been a large amount of lumber, shingles, posts and wood taken from Redwood City by the San Francisco and San Jose Railway, which of course is not included in the above figures.

—The Branch Mint at San Francisco coined $21,866,900 during the year 1865, mostly in gold; being $5,543,714 more than the year preceding.

—The distance from Goat Island to San Francisco is one mile and five-eights.

—If one honest man will save the State he can be found. Lately the Public Administrator of Calaveras county paid into the State treasury $600 from an estate escheated to the State.

—The architect of the Government, in his report for 1864, recommends that the Marine Hospital at San Francisco be torn down, and $50,000 be appropriated for the erection of a new building.

—A part of the Fourteenth regiment of regulars has been sent to Arizona. A San Francisco paper says that if the regiment creates as great a consternation among the Indians as it has among the police of that city, Arizona will soon be rid of her native population.

News Summary.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The President has recognized the Dominican Republic and nominated a minister to it....The Secretary of the Treasury has received nearly $17,000 in conscience money from an anonymous source.... A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, has prosecuted a sub-editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* and the St. Louis *Republican*, for libel....Application has been made to the U. S. District Attorney, calling on him to proceed against the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, for carrying too many passengers for their tonnage. ....The North American Lloyds have purchased the *Atlantic* and *Pacific*, which belonged to the Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....The Constitutional Amendment, fixing the basis of representation, has been passed by the House, and will probably be passed by the Senate....On January 25th the military force of the Department of Texas consisted of nineteen regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, one company of pontooneers, and three batteries....Three or four steamers have recently exploded with considerable loss of life....The council of Generals which recently met in Washington resulted in the following recommendations: That the minimum number of the regular army should be 60,000, and that the President be authorized to increase each regiment by two companies, so that the whole number may be 100,000....The French Emperor has declared his determination to withdraw the French troops from Mexico....It is said that a new company is to be formed, headed by Aspinwall, to put on an opposition line of steamships between New York and San Francisco...The Freedman's Bureau bill has the following among other particulars: Salary of sub-district agents, $1,200. The operations of the Bureau are confined to those States in which in 1866 the privilege of the *habeas corpus* act was suspended. The Freedmen are to be provided by lease or purchase with other lands when the owners shall return to claim the Sea Island section....The policy of President Johnson on reconstruction has been endorsed by the Democrats of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Bellows' people in New York talk of selling their church property and building larger elsewhere.

—The managers of the Boston Theatre were lately fined fourteen thousand dollars for making false revenue returns. A portion of the fine was afterward remitted.

—The Boston *Courier* is to change its name to the *Daily Evening Commercial*, beginning Jan. 15.

—Three of the Adams Express safe robbers have been arrested, two in Norwalk and the other in New York, and $100,000 or so of the plunder recovered. The enterprise was too large a one for safety.

—The overseers and corporation of Harvard College have both accepted the act passed by the Legislature last Winter relating to the choice of overseers, and it thus becomes a law, under which overseers are to be chosen by the Alumni on commencement day.

—The American Colonization Society held its forty-ninth annual meeting at Washington recently. The number of emigrants sent to Liberia during the year is 527, of whom 172 were freedmen. It is expected that many more of this class will be sent the coming year.

—The pews of Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, sold recently for $41,594—an increase of $2,736 over last year.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that contributions from abroad and from importers in New York are flowing freely into the treasury of the Free Trade League. It is stated, on good authority, that August Belmont sent to it last week his check for $50,000.

—The gas monopolists of Chicago are about coming to grief, as a new gas, made from crude petroleum, is being introduced there. The Chicago *Post* says that the light of the petroleum gas is fully four times greater than the light of the coal gas, and that it can be made at a very much less cost.

—The arrangements are nearly completed for Gen. Grant's removal from Georgetown to the residence he recently purchased in what is generally known as the "Douglas Block." The furniture from his Philadelphia mansion has been transferred to this one.

—An order just issued from the War Department establishes eight new military stations in the "Old Dominion," which are to be kept steadily garrisoned by regular troops.

—The buildings in Nashville, Tenn., formerly used as a United States military hospital, have been purchased for a free school for colored persons, named the First Free School. There are accommodations for 1,400 pupils. Gov. Brownlow was present at the opening of the institution on the 9th ult., and made a speech.

—Mrs. President Johnson has received from Sir Morton Peto a most elegant and costly present in the form of a Christmas box of rare and exquisite device, filled with Parisian bonbons.

—In thirteen years the public library in Boston has risen from a collection of a few thousand volumes to above 120,000, and from a circulation of about 7,000 a year to above 190,000.

—Rev. Harvey D. Kitchell, D.D., of Chicago, Ill., has been elected President of Middlebury College, Vt. He graduated at that institution in 1835.

—McCormack, inventor of the reaping machine that bears his name, has given $10,000 for the establishment of a professorship of practical mechanics in Washington College, presided over by Robert E. Lee. McCormick is a native of Virginia.

—Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and other capitalists at Norwich, have formed a company with $50,000 capital to carry on the lumber business, principally at the South.

—The two artesian wells in Chicago are turned to good account. An area of thirty acres has been walled up, into which the waters flow, and the company have now about forty thousand tons of crystal ice, which they are storing away in an immense ice-house. It is proposed by the company to furnish the city with cheap ice next summer.

—Of the nine thousand post-offices in the disloyal States, about two thousand have been reopened. Nearly three hundred of these have received post-mistresses, because no men could be found who could take the oath that they had not bore arms against their country.

—The extortions of the Gas Company of New Orleans have at last driven the citizens and city government to self-protection. The plan of lighting with petroleum is considered feasible, and the Mayor has advertised for proposals. That city is not alone in her afflictions, and the experiment will be watched with much interest.

—A Nashville paper rejoices over the fact that four hundred and seventeen foreign periodicals are taken in that city every month, for which $3,794 are paid. The number of American periodicals sold every month is twelve hundred and forty.

—Copies of Circular No. 6 from the Surgeon General's Office, containing important information relative to the treatment of diseases, amputations, and gun-shot wounds by the surgeons of the national army during the rebellion, have been sent to eminent professors of medical men in the United States and Europe. It is stated by competent judges that this is a more valuable and elaborate work than the surgical history of the famous Crimean war.

—The Surgeon-General has applied for the assignment of the property known as Ford's Theater for the deposit and safe-keeping of the records relating to soldiers discharged for disability incurred in the service or who have died in battle, in hospital or in rebel prisons. These records are among the most important of the government.

COUGHS, Hoarseness, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients, makes *the Troches* a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING.—You cannot be bald or grey, and neither time or sickness can blemish your Hair, if you use them. Sold by all Druggists.
Agents, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.

MARRIED.

In this city, February 2d, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, Edward S. Swan to Diantha A., daughter of Dr. Favor.

In this city, February 4th, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, John A. White, of this city, to Lucretia D. Willoughby of Canterbury, Conn.

In this city, February 5th, by the Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, L. H. Lincoln to Lizzie A. Winn, both of this city.

In this city, February 5th, by the Rev. H Stebbins J. Van Mathis to Clara Baldwin, both of this city.

In this city, February 5th. by Rev. Walter Frear, of Santa Cruz, Archibald McKenzie, of Santa Cruz, to Frances Clough, of Rockland, Me.

In San Leandro, February 7th, by the Rev. J. M. Alexander, Alfred C. Crane to Sophy C. Hall, of Westfield, New York

In Sacramento, February 5th, Morrison Gillman to Louisa Myers.

At Upper Lake, Lake county, January 14th, Henry Bucknell to Martha R. Alley.

Near Woodland, Yolo county, January 30th, Francis Bullard to Mary A. Merritt.

In Valley View, Placer county, Lawrence J. Small to Jane E. Raynor.

In Missouri Bend, Butte county, David C. Gray to Naomi Delaney.

DIED.

In this city, February 8th, Charles L. Peck, a native of Burlington, Vermont, aged 30 years.

In this city, February 9th, Jennie Sarah, infant daughter of Henry H. and Sarah A. Lawrence, aged 18 months.

In this city February 9th, Rev. Isaac Owen, D.D., aged 57 years.

In this city, February 9th, of consumption, Lewis D. Simons, a native of Tompkins county, New York, aged about 50 years.

In this city, February 3d, Anna R. Owens; wife of P. H. Owens, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 29 years.

In this city, February 3d, Arthur Yates, son of Thos. and Catharine C. Cole, aged 7 months.

In this city, February 3d, Louisa F., wife of Wm. Reeve, aged 27 years and 4 months.

In this city, February 7th, Mrs. Charlotte P., wife of D. W. Swain, and daughter Geo. F. and Mary Worth, aged 81 years, 5 months and 4 days, a native of Nantucket, Mass.

In Oakland, February 5th, Ellen, wife of J. W. Myrick, and daughter of James Westervelt, of New York, in the 33d year of her age.

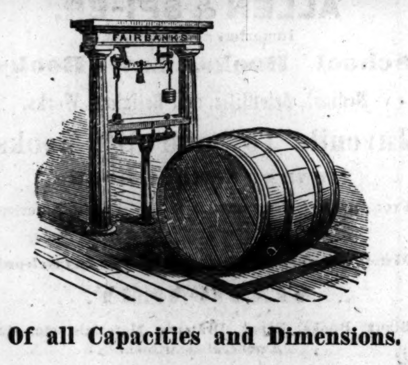
In Alvarado, January 23d, T. Orlando Hopkins, in his 35th year.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ⅌ bbl.	7 00 @ 7 25
Do Superfine	6 50 @ 6 75
Corn Meal, ⅌ 100 ℔	2 50 @ 2 75
Wheat (new), ⅌ 100 ℔	2 10 @ 2 25
Oats, choice, ⅌ 100 ℔	1 90 @ 2 00
Barley, ⅌ 100 ℔	1 00 @ 1 10
Beans, ⅌ ℔	— 4 @— 6
Potatoes, ⅌ ℔	— 1 @— 1¼
Hay, ⅌ ton	12 00 @18 00
Live Oak Wood, ⅌ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ⅌ ℔	— 8 @— —
Sheep, dressed, ⅌ ℔	— 9 @— —
Lamb, dressed, ⅌ lb	— 10 @— —
Veal	— 10 @— —
Hogs, on foot, ⅌ ℔	— 8½@— —
Hogs, dressed, ⅌ ℔	— 13 @— —
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ⅌ ℔	— 16½@— 16¾
Do China, ⅌ ℔	— 10½@— 11¼
Coffee, Costa Rica, ⅌ ℔	— 26 @— 27
Do Rio, ⅌ ℔	— 25½@— 26
Tea, Japan, ⅌ ℔	— 90 @—120
Do Green ⅌ ℔	— 50 @— 85
Carolina Rice, ⅌ ℔	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ⅌ ℔	— 6½@— 8¼
Coal Oil, ⅌ gall.	— 120@— 130
Candles, ⅌ ℔	— 24 @— 27½
Ranch Butter, ⅌ ℔	— 35 @— 52½
Isthmus do ⅌ ℔	— 32½@— 44
Cheese, California, ⅌ ℔	— 22½@— 23
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	— 42½@— —
Lard, ⅌ ℔	— 22½@— 23
Ham and Bacon ⅌ ℔	— 22½@— 24
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	— 15 @— 16

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES



Of all Capacities and Dimensions.
ADAPTED TO THE
Chinese and Spanish Weight,
AND
WARRANTED CORRECT and DURABLE.
Over one hundred Modifications
Patented, Manufactured, and Sold
BY THE
ORIGINAL INVENTORS
For more than thirty years, throughout the United States.
Manufacturers' Branch House on the Pacific Coast.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON,
No. 334 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
☞ Send for an Illustrated Catalogue.
feb8-is3m

HOME MUSIC!



The New Cabinet Organs

Made by Mason & Hamlin, exactly supply the Musical wants of the Home Circle. They received the
FIRST PREMIUM
at the late Mechanics' Fair, where they were in competition with Instruments from all the best makers in the country.
Send for Illustrated Circular to the Agent,
A. KOHLER, Music Dealer,
424 Sansome street, San Francisco.
feb1-3mis

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.
GROCERS,

505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,
Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.
Goods delivered at any point within the city limits
mh9

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $750,000.
ASSETS, JULY 1st..............................$984,619 55.
OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
—o—o—
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
—o—o—
JONATHAN HUNT, President. A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS McLANE	Wells, Fargo & Co.	J. WHITNEY, Jr.	Cal. Steam Navigation Co.
W. C. RALSTON	Bank of California.	A. T. LAWTON	Pres. Gould & Curry Co.
J. G. KITTLE	DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	EDWARD MARTIN	Cashr. Hibernia S. & L. Co.
A. L. TUBBS	Tubbs & Co.	CHARLES MAYNE	Belloc Freres.
J. MORA MOSS	Pres. S. F. Gas Co.	ERWIN DAVIS	late Banks & Davis.
S. C. BIGELOW	Bigelow & Bowman.	P. L. WEAVER	Moses Ellis & Co.
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H. CARLTON, Jr.	436 California Street.	W. A. DANA	Dana Brothers.
J. B. THOMAS	619 Front Street.	F. W. BROOKS	late G. J. Brooks & Co.
L. B. BENCHLEY	L. B. Benchley & Co.	LLOYD TEVIS	3 Court Block.
WM. SHERMAN	W. Sherman & Co.	A. B. FORBES	Pacific Mail S. S. Co
L. SACHS	L. & M. Sachs.	JONATHAN HUNT	Pres. Pac. Ins. Co.
JAMES DeFREMERY	Pres't S. F. Savings Union.	J. O. EARL	cor. Mont. and Jackson.
JOHN G. BRAY	Bray Bros.	SAML. J. HENSLEY	Oregon S. S. Line.
J. B. NEWTON	J. B. Newton & Co.	ELIE LAZARD	Lazard Freres.
H. L. DODGE	Dodge & Shaw.	JOHN WIGHTMAN	Wightman & Hardie.
D. STERN	L. Strauss & Co.	G. W. BEAVER	Jas. Patrick & Co.
HERMANN MICHELS	Michels' Building.	WM. SHARON.	
FREDERICK BILLINGS	Montgomery Block.	ADAM GRANT	Murphy, Grant & Co.
J. G. KELLOGG	Kellogg, Hewston & Co.	ALPHEUS BULL	410 Front Street.
A. G. STILES	S. A. Wood & Co.	S. M. WILSON	Attorney at Law.
H. F. TESCHEMACHER	Ex-Mayor.	D. J. OLIVER	318 Washington Street.
G. H. HOWARD	Howard's Building.	JABER HOWES	Geo. Howes & Co.
M. P. JONES	Randall & Jones.	WM. ALVORD	W. Alvord & Co.
ALFRED BOREL, N. W. cor. Jack'n & Montgy sts.		H. HANSSMANN	Consul for Prussia.
WM. NORRIS	Secy. Cal. S. N. Co.	A. HAYWARD	San Mateo.
WM. T. COLEMAN	W. T. Coleman & Co.	MOSES HELLER	M. Heller & Bro.
H. M. NEWHALL	H. M. Newhall & Co.	WM. SCHOLLE	Scholle & Bros.
MOSES ELLIS	Moses Ellis & Co.	D. W. C. RICE	Redington & Co.
MORTON CHEESMAN	402 Montgomery St.		

SACRAMENTO

EDGAR MILLS	D. O. Mills & Co.	I. LOHMAN, Lindley, Hull & Lohman, Sacramento.	
C. T. WHEELER	Booth & Co.		

STOCKTON.
T. R. ANTHONY..............Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.
MARYSVILLE.
J. H. JEWETT..................Decker & Jewett.
PORTLAND OREGON.
J. C. AINSWORTH....Pres't Oregon Steam N. Co. | W. S. LADD..................Ladd & Tilton.
WM. SHARON....Agent Bank Cal., Virginia City.
oct22

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC
INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD........$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS..........$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire..........$12,973,949
Marine..........484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1666.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller,
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—*ss.* On this nineteenth day of January, A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.
jan25-1stf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,
Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,
TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than any other articles.
OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.
Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. 6mis-dec7

Luxuriant Growth and Beauty to the Hair.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and never fails to restore grey hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.
For sale by all Druggists.
Agents, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.
aug30-6m

SAN FRANCISCO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in March, 1861.
Capital and Surplus.............$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,
In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W BURR,	R. B. WOODWARD
BENJ. BREWSTER,	E. F. NORTHAM,
L. A. BOOTH,	GEO. J. BROOKS,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	JOHN VAN BERGEN,
H. H. HAIGHT,	BENJ. D. DEAN,
WM. BOSWORTH,	GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
J. DE LA MONTANYA,	CHAS. MAYNE,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,	GILES H. GRAY,
O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
J. ARCHIBALD,	E. F. HALL, JR.,

J. H. RUTENBERG.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. McSHANE, Sec'y.
E. BIGELOW, Agent. Ja 7

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus.........$750,000
Deposit in San Francisco......... 75,000

Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus.........$500,000
Deposit in San Francisco......... 75,000

The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs, DONOHOE, RALSTON & Co.,
$75,000 Each,
As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure
BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FURNITURE,
And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.
All Losses promptly paid in United States Gold Coin.
R. B. SWAIN & CO., Agents,
206 Front street, corner California.
sept21-1stf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.
Losses promptly and equitably Adjusted,
AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.
CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director.
jan25-1stf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late CIVIL WAR, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

CLUBS:
A discount of TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent TO ONE ADDRESS for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York
jan25-1m

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FAMILY MACHINE?
BUY THE
GROVER & BAKER
Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine,

Because it is the simplest, most durable, easily learned, sews from original spools, the ONLY MACHINE THAT EMBROIDERS, executes the work of all other Machines, makes the ONLY RELIABLE STITCH, on FLANNELS or ELASTIC GOODS, and will sew Goods of any thickness WITOUT CHANGE OF TENSION.
EXAMINE, AND TEST THEM BEFORE BUYING.
J. W. J. PIERSON, Agent,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
(Under the Occidental Hotel.)
aug24-1etf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
Through Line to New York,
Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 19th, connects with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of the 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and steamer running to Guayaquil, touching at Tumaco, the port of the new mines, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Feb. 19th, GOLDEN CITY, Capt. F. R. Baby, Connecting with the NEW YORK, Capt. Horner.

Feb. 28th, COLORADO, Capt. Jas. T. Watkins, Connecting with HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. Gray.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent,
feb8

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
302 Montgomery St.
(Northeast corner of Pine street.)
The most liberal Company in the United States, because
All its Policies are incontestible after seven years, from any cause, Suicide, etc.

ALL Policies are NON-FORFEITABLE to the FULL AMOUNT PAID IN. THIRTY DAYS GRACE allowed on all renewal payments, and the policy HELD IN FULL FORCE. NO EXTRA CHARGE for traveling to and from the EASTERN STATES, EUROPE, SANDWICH ISLANDS, or on the PACIFIC COAST, Anywhere between Mazatlan and Russian Possessions.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for residing or traveling in the TERRITORIES.

POLICIES ON THE ENDOWMENT PLAN, are a speciality with this Company, by which a party will receive the full amount insured on attaining any specified age, and if death occurs sooner, the full amount will be paid to the legal heirs.

POLICIES ISSUED ON EVERY PLAN USED BY OTHER COMPANIES AND ON MORE FAVORABLE TERMS.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers of the Pacific Branch.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
CHAS. B. TOWLE, Solicitor.
feb15-1stf

OCCIDENTAL
Insurance Company
SOUTHWEST CORNER
Montgomery and California Streets.
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Capital Stock, $300,000.
Losses paid in United States Gold Coin.

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, while in port, on as reasonable terms as any FIRST-CLASS Company.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSEN, President.
J. GRENEBAUM, Vice President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary. nov9-1stf

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
General Insurance Agents,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE
INSURANCE.
Capital Represented, $15,000,000!
CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT, $525,000.
OFFICE:
N. W. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	$3,400,000
Hartford Insurance Co. Hartford	1,500,000
Security Insurance Co., N. Y.	2,000,000
Phenix Insurance Co., N. Y.	1 000,000
Arctic Insurance Co., N. Y.	600,000
Washington Insurance Co	600,000

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford.

☞ Policies issued on Freights, Cargoes and Treasure, to and from all parts of the World. Also, Voyage War Risks taken on Hulls. Particular Average covered on imperishable Merchandise.
Losses payable in United States Gold Coin.
BIGELOW & BRO.,
AGENTS,
N. W. Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
[mh2-tf]

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
Marine and Fire Insurance.
—THE—
CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital - - $200,000.
Office, 318 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CONTINUE TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST
MARINE AND WAR RISKS
—ON—
Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, Commissions, and Profits.
Also, Against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
—ON—
Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.
In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.
All Losses payable in U. S. Gold Coin.
ALBERT MILLER, Pres.
C. F. HOPKINS, Secy'. L. STEVENS, Vice Pres.
I. FRANK, Marine Solicitor.
mh23-1t

PACIFIC
FEMALE COLLEGE,
OAKLAND.

The next term of this Institution, will commence on
Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866.
Catalogues containing information, can be had on application to
E. B. WALSWORTH,
at Oakland.
dec28-tf

OAKLAND SEMINARY,
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.

The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.
Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
jan11-tf

Oakland College School.

The College School forms the Preparatory Department of the College of California, in which students are fitted in regular course or this, or any of the Eastern Colleges. It also offers unusual advantages to young men who desire to acquire a thorough English or business education, and who annot pursue the full College course. Book-keeping and Penmanship are taught as well and thoroughly as they are in schools exclusively commercial.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT is a school exclusively for boys of twelve years of age and under. Occupying their own ample grounds and separate buildings, the students of this Department are separated, for the most part, from the older students, while at the same time they receive the advantages which can be afforded only in connection with large schools.

The Institution, with its graded divisions, forms, in connection with the College, a chain of Departments where, upon a consistent plan and with steady advancement, students may acquire a complete, solid and finished education. The grounds and building are ample and commodious. The place is distinguished for healthfulness and pleasantness, the corps of teachers is large and efficient; a watchful care is exercised over the entire well-being of the student.

The school is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each; the summer session commencing on the 1st of August, and the winter session on the 15th of January. The summer vacation is six weeks; the winter vacation, four weeks.

The expenses for board, washing and tuition, in the Academic, Intermediate and Primary Departments respectively, are $35, $33, and $30, per month, and for day-scholars, $6, $5 and $4. There are no extra charges, except for Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.

Catalogues and circulars, containing further information, may be obtained by addressing
REV. I. H. BRAYTON,
may25-8m Oakland.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
BENICIA.

The second session of the Fourteenth Year of this well-known Institution, will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 10th, 1866, and close on Thursday, June 7th.

Catalogues, containing full information may be obtained at the principal Book Stores in San Francisco, or at the Seminary.
REV. C. T. MILLS, PRINCIPAL.
dec7-1stf

Best Collections Instrumental Music.

FOR THE PIANOFORTE	
Home Circle. 2 vls. each, Bds, $2 50; Cloth.	$3 00
FOR THE ORGAN	
Battiste's 50 Pieces, $3 50; Organ Gems	2 50
FOR THE FLUTE	
One Hundred Operatic Airs	75
FOR THE VIOLIN	
Excelsior Collection, 75c. Pleyel's Duets	75
FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO	
The Union Collection	75
FOR FLUTE AND PIANO	
Winner's Flute and Piano Duets	75
FOR ACCORDEON AND FLUTINA	
Winner's Excelsior Collection	75
FOR BRASS BANDS	
Ditson's Band Music, on Cards, 48 Nos; pr No	1 00
FOR BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS	
The New Germania. By Burditt	1 75

FOR CABINET ORGAN, MELODEON, HARP, GUITAR, VIOLONCELLO, CONCERTINA, DULCIMER, FIFE, DRUM, CLARINET, FLAGEOLET, BUGLE, CORNOPEAN, POST HORN, SAX HORN, AND CORNET, a good variety of Music will be found in Instruction Books for each instrument, published by us, a list a list of which will be sent on application.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
For sale by the Music dealers of San Francisco.
feb15-1stf

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & Co.
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, etc., etc.
107 Battery street, San Francisco.
☞ Agents for the Mount Vernon Duck Company.
Retail Store, 9 Montgomery st., (under Lick House.)
dec28-is2m

PLOWS! PLOWS!

We have on hand and for sale, at the lowest city prices, a large and full assortment of all styles of PLOWS, among which will be found the OHIO CLIPPER STEEL PLOW, with the Mould board *case-hardened*.
Boston Clipper Plows, all sizes;
Peroia patterns Steel Plows;
Boston Eagle Cast Plows;
New York Eagle Cast Plows, all sizes;
Cast and Steel Side Hill Plows;
Double Mould and Shovel Plows;
Shovel Plows, for Corn; Horse Hoes;
Cultivators, all sizes; Gang Cultivators;
Sub-soil Plows; Steel Sowers; Ox Yokes;
Ox Bows; Harrows, all sizes; Ox Shovels;
Portable Mills; Hand Mills;
Hay Cutters, all sizes; Cider Mills;
Grape Crushers; Fanning Mills, all sizes;
Iron and Wood Tray Barrows;
Horse Carts, light and heavy; etc., etc.;
with a full assortment of all kinds of Agricultural Implements.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
nov2-is3m Corner California and Davis Sts.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
To Purchasers of
FURNITURE
J. PEIRCE,
415, 417, 419,
CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO,
Having the LARGEST and FINEST stock of FURNITURE and BEDDING on this Coast, offers any portion of the same for a short time at
Eastern Gold Cost!
Having much better facilities than any other house, parties about to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine THIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
10,000 cases Goods packed suitable for home and distant markets, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.
July27-1stf J. PEIRCE.

Literary Notices.

AN EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE NOTED NAMES OF FICTION; including, also, Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames bestowed on eminent men, etc. By Wm. A. Wheeler. Boston, Ticknor & Fields. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

This book is a novelty, but meeting that which had become a necessity. The substance of the volume was first published in the last edition of Webster's Dictionary. It appears in this shape, enlarged and improved. One is surprised that so large a book could be made up from such elements. A book-worm might not find any new food in the volume. Some of us are of that class of book-consumers that find a meal or two here, with a savory smell and a good relish.

CHRIST THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. By C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster. London and New York, Alexander Straban. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

Dr. Vaughan is a captivating writer, and a good sermonizer. Few perfect sermons have ever been written. There are no perfect ones in this little volume; but there are neat, perspicuous, and impressive ones here. In all there are twelve; and the first one is the best one we have read. The author is not much known in America. He is a contributor to some of the magazines; and may be regarded as a rising man.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES and Managers of the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year 1865, to Gov. Low.

These well-written reports show that this Institution is yet in its infancy and greatly in want of more facilities and an enlarged operation. We hope the present Legislature will place it on a better basis, and do liberally for it. If every member could personally visit the place, he would be converted to our views. And the general public will learn some new lesson of sympathy and gratitude by visiting the place.

WINIFRED BERTRAM AND THE WORLD SHE LIVED IN. By the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family."

The great popularity of the writer, and the fame of some of her earlier books, will insure readers for this. Our copy has been read by a lady, whose judgment may stand in the place of ours—"Good, but not equal to some of her earlier productions." Very little can be said for the mechanical execution. In these days of "cream laid," coarse printing paper suffers by contrast. But the salient feature of all this author's books is, the Christian spirit which gently inducts the reader into most wholesome truths. For sale by A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

—From the same house, we have also received the life of Maj. Gen. Phil. Sheridan—cheap edition in paper covers. A handy edition for boys and grown people. Everybody is interested in the brave and dashing cavalry chief.

—The second volume of Stanley's Jewish Church is announced....The second volume of Lange's Commentary will contain Mark, by Prof. Shedd, and Luke by Rev. C. C. Starbuch. Genesis, by Prof. Taylor Lewis, is ready for the press.... Scribner will issue Pressense's Life of Christ....He has nearly ready Fisher's Life and Letters of Prof. Silliman....Carlton & Porter will give us Pusey's Commentary on Daniel.

—The *American Agriculturist* [established in 1842,] is a good, cheap, and very valuable paper for every man, woman, and child, in city, village, and country, for the farm, garden, and household, including a special interesting and instructive department for children and youth. The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of thirty-two pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive engravings in every annual volume. It contains each month a calendar of operations to be performed on the farm, in the orchard and garden, in and around the dwelling, etc. The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical intelligent working men, who know what they write about. The household department is valuable to every housekeeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work. The department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles. The circulation of the *Agriculturist* (80,000 to 100,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 a year; four copies, for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, fifteen cents each. Try it a year. Orange Judd & Co., proprietors, 41 Park Row, New York City.

THE FARM.

Nutritive Value of Straw.

It has been very usual to state that straw sometimes contains considerable quantities of starch. It is shown, however, by Dr. Voelcker, to be quite a mistake. He has arrived at the conclusion that neither the straw of our cereals nor that of peas or beans contains any starch. The proofs which he offers for this opinion seem entirely conclusive. With regard to the kindred constituent sugar, it appears that fully ripened straw contains comparatively little, while that which has been cut green has a much larger quantity. Starch however, is present in clover hay, and the quantity of sugar is also largely increased.

The matter to which straw owes its nutritive value consists of albuminous substance, and the non-nitrogenous principles, chiefly of oil, fatty and waxy matters, gum, cellulose, and woody fibre, which are supposed, with much probability, to be all more or less capable of being assimilated by animals. As over-ripening of the grain and straw takes place, the soluble nutritive matters become smaller and smaller. According to the condition of maturity in which those cereals are cut and harvested, so is their nutritive value.

The analysis of pea and bean straw by Dr. Voelcker will do not a little to correct erroneous impressions which have been long prevalent regarding their nutritive value. Pea straw is richer in oil and albuminous, or flesh forming matters, than the straw of the cereals. The woody fibre is also more digestible. This fully accounts for the repute in which it is held as fodder for sheep and cattle. On the other hand, bean straw is shown to contain not more oil than wheat straw, and starch is also wanting. The woody fibre is as large as 65 per cent, and is in such a state as to be little acted on by the digestive organs. But what is striking, the proportion of albuminous matters was found in a very fair specimen to be not quite so large as in good oat or barley straw. The state of ripeness in which the bean crop is cut may, no doubt, also do much to account for the high estimation in which it is held in some districts, as food for horses and cattle. In England the higher temperature usually fully ripens the bean straw, which no doubt renders it of less value for feeding. In Scotland, on the contrary, the crop is usually cut while the upper parts of the haulm are fresh and green, and the whole constituents are kept in a much more assimilable form.

The conclusion which Dr. Voelcker arrives at, regarding nutritive value of the different kinds of straw, place pea-haulm at the top of the list, and oat, bean straw with pods, barley, and wheat follow, while beanstalks without pods are put at the bottom.

Dr. Voelcker's opinions as to the amount of nutrition which animals can derive from the different kinds of straw are perhaps rather too high. On straw and water we find store cattle are only maintained in a lean and wretched condition, though these animals are no doubt capable of extracting far more of the nutritive materials than the pampered and over-fed ox. Mr. Mechi may persuade himself that, he is in the secret of converting considerable quantities of straw into beef, but we rather suspect it is the straw which renders him capable of extracting nourishment out of the large allowance of concentrated food which he makes use of.—*Scottish Farmer.*

Eradication of Stumps.

When it is necessary to remove large stumps, under circumstances which render it impracticable to avail one's self of the assistance of a "stump machine," the work may be successfully accomplished by burning. This is done by digging under them, filling the cavity with combustible materials, and covering the stump with turf after firing the materials, in the same manner that coal-kilns are covered. The fire will in a short time effect the entire destruction of the stumps—even the long lateral roots, unless the soil is very humid, in which case the burning should be undertaken during the dry weather of summer. If the dirt is excavated a few weeks before the burning is undertaken, the operation will be more speedily effected. The ashes produced by the combustion will afford an excellent stimulus for the soil, and should be carefully applied as soon as the operation is completed. But in all cases where eradication by pulling is practicable, the stump machine should be used.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Earning our Bread.

How shall we earn our bread is a grave question; yet it is a sweet and inviting question. Let us not shirk it, as is usually done. It is the most important and practical question which is put to man. Let us not answer it hastily. Let us not be content to get our bread in some gross, careless, and hasty manner. It is true actually as it is true really; it is true materially as it is true spiritually, that they who seek honestly and sincerely, with all their hearts and lives and strength, to earn their bread, do earn it, and it is sure to be very sweet to them. A very little bread,—a very few crumbs are enough, if it be of the right quality, for it is infinitely nutritious. Let each man, then, earn at least a crumb of bread for his body before he dies, and know the taste of it,—that it is identical with the bread of life, and that they both go down at one swallow.

Our bread need not ever be sour or hard to digest. What Nature is to the mind she is also to the body. As she feeds my imagination, she will feed my body; for what she says, she means, and is ready to do. She is not simply beautiful to the poet's eye. Not only the rainbow and the sunset are beautiful, but to be fed and clothed, sheltered and warmed aright, are equally beautiful and inspiring. There is not necessarily any gross and ugly fact which may not be eradicated from the life of man. We should endeavor practically in our lives to correct all the defects which our imagination detects. The heavens are as deep as our aspirations are high. So high as a tree aspires to grow, so high it will find an atmosphere suited to it.—*Thoreau.*

Poultry in Frosty Weather.

There is something exhilarating in frost. When the early morning breaks on the earth covered with rime, and the hard ground seems to spurn the foot that treads on it, and the sun rises like a disc of burning copper, there is something cheerful about it. Nature has donned her masquerade dress of white. Your horse cannot contain himself; and the steady old friend for some months past content to shake his head or whisk his tail as the only answer to what a grand daughter of ours calls a "good cut o' the whip," now seeks to devour space, and to try conclusions with your strength, or that of your reins. In like manner your tried friend, the old dog, gambols, and, in the gleesomeness of his feelings, he picks up a shred of cloth in the field, and shakes and tosses it for very wantonness. The appearance of real winter is then a holiday for many, but (ah! those *buts*) not to all. It is none to the poultry. Water is frozen; the ground is so hard they cannot scratch; there is not an animal of any kind on its surface; and they must depend on their owner for everything they want. See they lack nothing. First, they must have water. Few people have any idea of the suffering caused to birds by the lack of water. Their power of maintaining life on the smallest possible quantity of food is wonderful, provided they have water; but a practised eye can tell in a dead fowl or pigeon whether it suffered or not from thirst. The skin becomes hard, dry and red; the flesh contracts, as it were, and becomes brown, and the whole body looks as if it had been suddenly shrivelled or dried up. You must bear in mind they require more food and better than they do in milder weather; and if you can, let them have a greater variety. They want substitutes for the worms and insects. Now, the scraps of meat and fat from the table should go to the fowls. Save the draining of all the glasses, pour them together, and sweep all the crumbs, and odd corners of bread into it. Feed the birds often, and, if there is snow, sweep a clean place, and feed there. Never feed any kind of bird in such a manner that they shall pick up snow with their food; it is a strong medicine to them. The lark that fattens in two days on the white hoar-frost, becomes a wretched skeleton after two days's snow. —*Cottage Gardener.*

Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

We clip from an exchange the following appropriate observations on the signs of a successful farmer, and we earnestly commend them to the consideration of every thoughtful reader.

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter of adversity.

When you see his barn larger than his house, it shows that he will have large profits and small afflictions.

When you see him drive his work instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling for a funeral pile for his family, and perhaps for himself.

When his hog pen is boarded outside and in, it shows that he is "going the whole hog or none" in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out.

When his sled is safely housed in summer, and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life, and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it evinces that he is acting according to Scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper and paying for it in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest movements in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the land of poverty.—*Mass. Plowman,*

Weeds.

J. J. Thomas, in *Rural Affairs*, says: "The yearly loss to the farmers of the United States, occasioned by weeds, amounts to many millions of dollars—enough probably to build an Erie or New York Central Railroad, dig an Erie Canal, or build and endow one hundred first-class agricultural colleges. With many land-owners, one-fourth part of the corn crops is consumed by pig-weeds, fox-tail, and other intruders, and an equal proportion of meadow and pasture land occupied with mulleins and thistles, johnswort and brier bushes. With others the loss is still greater, while a few good managers loose little or nothing. Admitting it to be but a tenth part as an average, what is the result? The aggregate value of all the crops of the country, is doubtless at least eight hundred million dollars yearly, and but a tenth part of this is *eighty millions*—a sum far exceeding the estimate just offered, and enough to make the two great railroads and the Erie canal combined."

Odds and Ends.

PLOWING.—All the plow, or any other tool can do, is to put the soil into the most favorable condition to receive benefit. The best condition that any soil can be placed in, is that which will enable it to absorb the greatest possible amount of heat and moisture, with the least possible amount of surplus water, and loose free air, and that condition is not got by skimming over the surface. But remember that deep plowing is not admittable as a first operation upon all land.—The soil must be deepened gradually. This is the case with the prairies. Our experience in regard to the time that prairie soil should be first plowed, and the depth, is when the grass is most succulent, and then turn just as thin a sod as possible. An experienced prairie farmer says; "From the time that the grass makes a vigorous growth, and while it continues to grow, prairie soil can be the most cheaply broken up with a good sixteen inch prairie breaker, but should not be out more than three inches deep. At other seasons, or when the grass is in a state of rest, use a double Michigan plow; set the top plow so that it will cut an inch deep, and the bottom plow two or two and a half inches deeper."—*Solon Robinson's Facts for Farmers.*

OUR RECEIPT FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, one half pound of sugar, one half ounce of saltpetre, one half ounce of potash.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when *cold*, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing of the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this recipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

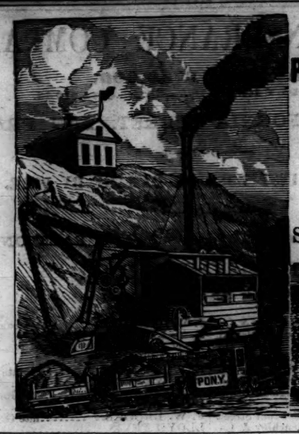
OLD CANE SEED.—A Mr. Hale, of Indiana, writes the *Sorgo Journal* that one of his neighbors raised this season, the best cane he has seen, from seed produced from he first cane grown in the country, six years ago. He has planted no other than the original seed since that time, and has enough to last him several years yet. His cane yields well and the quality is good. Thus it is seen that if well ripened seed is gathered and properly cared for, its vitality will last for many years. Readers who gather from cane yielding a fine crop, will do well to make a note of this.

LUBRICATING COMPOUND.—The following is said to be a very superior lubricating mixture for gearing heavy journals and wagon-boxes. It is admirable for sugar-mill gearing and for the horizontal mills. It will not flow, hence cannot be passed through tubes to the lower journals of vertical mills: one part tallow, one part common bar soap and one part pine tar; warm together and mix thoroughly.—*Ex.*

TO ASCERTAIN THE SOILS LIKELY OR NOT LIKELY TO BE BENEFITTED BY LIME. —"Put a small quantity of soil in a tumbler, and pour upon it, first a little water, and then a good deal of spirits of salts, or muriatic acid. If this addition produces a strong effervescence, there is no need of applying lime to the land; if no effervescence is produced, in all probability liming or marling will be useful. However, this simple test cannot always be depended upon, and it is therefore much safer to have the proportion of lime determined in the soil, which at no great expense can be done by an analytical chemist.

DEEP cultivation is applicable to the case of sandy soils, except when they rest upon a stiff subsoil, which however, is rarely the case. If there be simply a thin stratum of stiff clay beneath the sandy soil, it should not always be broken through, as it may prevent the moisture from passing away as rapidly as drainage. When friable soil rests on chalk, gravel or sand, deep plowing should not be performed. We have often known manure to be plowed in so deeply, that its decomposition only took place after a lapse of several years. Manure to be efficient, must be as close to the surface as possible, in order that the nourishment afforded by it may be within easy access of the rootlets of the plants.—*Ag. Review.*

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Boston Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5 50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4. Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercur., $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

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San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.

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Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, $ 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $8.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

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CUTLERY,

FARMERS', MECHANICS'

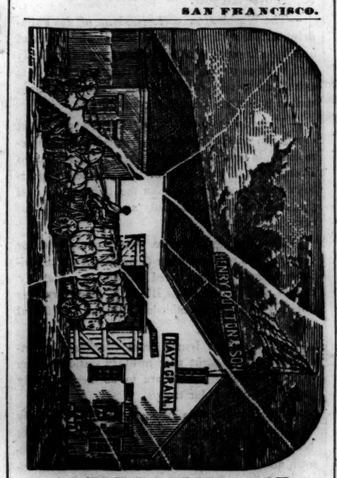
AND

MINERS' TOOLS, ETC. ETC.

206 AND 208 BATTERY STREET,

Between California and Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.



HENRY DUTTON & SON,

DEALERS IN

HAY AND GRAIN,

PIER No. 7, STEWART STREET,

NEAR CORNER MISSION

HENRY DUTTON, } SAN FRANCISCO.
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DODGE BROTHERS,

406 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CALIFORNIA

—AND—

Eastern Provisions

Receive Consignments of

California Provisions

From all parts of the State,

And keep constantly on Hand

EASTERN BACON,

Lard, Butter

—AND—

Cranberries.

For sale in quantities to suit.

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Towne & Bacon,

536 CLAY STREET

DO YOU WANT CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,

Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to TOWNE & BACON, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff, and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S

STEAM BOILER WORKS,

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. jan5-tf J. N. RISDON

Vulcan Iron Works Co

[Established 1850.]

First, Natoma and Fremont Streets,

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Locomotive Builders,

Boiler Makers, and Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

These works have lately been increased by the addition of New shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the origial establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently, are now unequaled in the State. Their Boiler Works have also been enlarged correspondingly.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Forgings and Irons; Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Hepburn & Peterson Reducing Pan and Amalgamator and Separators;
Moore's Improved Howell Quartz Crusher;
Hope's Amalgamator and Separator;
Fauchery's Quartz Grinder and Water Wheel;
Jonval's Improved Water Wheels; and
Stevens' Piston Packing Rings.

They have a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, House Fronts, Ornamental Fence Posts and Paling, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best Hard Iron.
Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order,

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PALMER, KNOX & CO.

COLDEN STATE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 First Street

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture all kinds of

MACHINERY

Steam Engines, Quartz Mills,

Saw Mill Irons, Flour Mill, and Agricultural Machinery, Hoisting Gear, Mining Pumps, Crushers, Grinders, Amalgamators, Arastras, Waters Pipes, etc.

WHEELER & RANDALL'S

New Grinder and Amalgamator

TYLER'S

Improved Water Wheel,

giving the greatest power, at lower cost, than any Wheel in use. There are over 800 running, giving universal satisfaction.

Sole Manufacturers of

KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS.

—With—

Palmer's Patent Steam Chest,

Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores

Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,

made from Iron Imported by us for this particular purpose.

Having been engaged for the past eight years in Quartz Mining, and being conversant with all the improvements, either in Mining or Milling, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, the most perfect Machinery for reducing Ores, or saving either Gold or Silver. jy21

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works

First Street, between Howard and Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO

HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Machinery and Castings of all Kinds

Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills AND

Sugar Refinery Machinery, Tanks, Pans, et

Quartz Grinders, and Paint Mills, Shingle Machines,

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING

Amalgamators,

All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced

STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,

Suited to all the various processes for extracting SILVER.

Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.

Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.

Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores, Made in sections, so they can be packed.

Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.

HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,

Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complet for Prospecting.

☞ Our patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIVE age, and ignore "Old Fogyism." In Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.

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PACIFIC IRON WORKS,

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At the above long established Works, we continue to Manufacture

Stationary and Marine

STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work,

Pumping and Hoisting Machinery.

VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds

—OF—

Amalgamating Pans.

STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE

And other similar work.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

BRYAN BATTERY,

AND

GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.

Jan5 tf GODDARD & CO

CHAS. CLAYTON, San Francisco. SAML'S. JOHNSON Santa Clara.

C. CLAYTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

223 CLAY STREET, BELOW FRONT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished in Fire Proof Warehouses, at lowest rates.

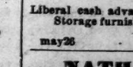
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NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER.

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)



EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. feb22-tf